



Colvile of Carleton Colvile
afterwards of Newton

HISTORY
OF THE
COLVILE FAMILY

BEGUN BY
SIR CHARLES COLVILE

CONTINUED BY
CHARLES ROBERT COLVILE

FINISHED BY
ZÉLIE COLVILE

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HISTORY
OF THE
COLVILE FAMILY

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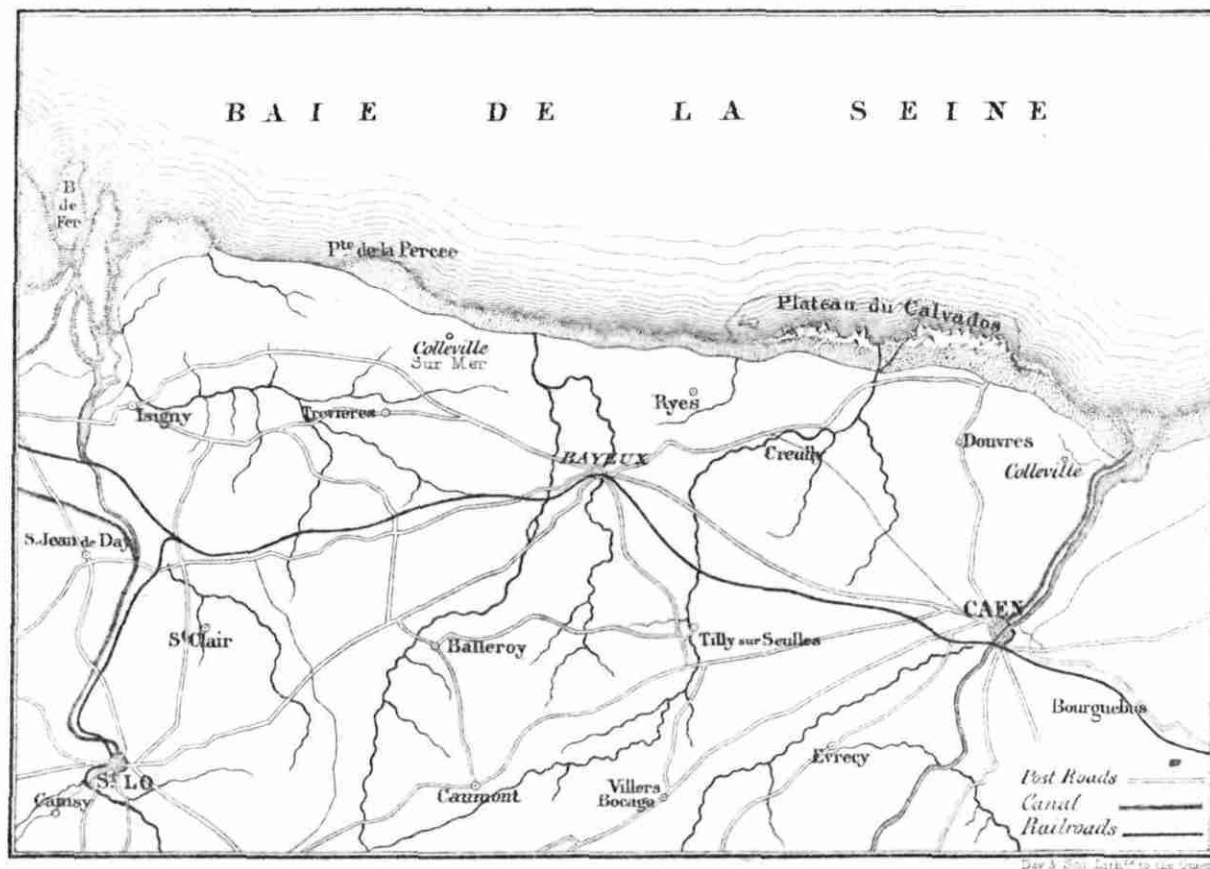
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Extracted from "Carte de la Normandie" Published by Aug^{te} Logerot Quai des Augustins N^o 55 Paris.

Colvile of Carleton Colvile
afterwards of Newton

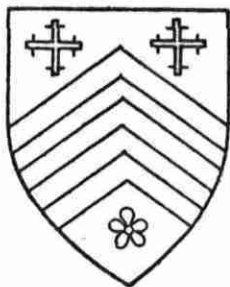
THE name of Colvile is territorial, and is derived from *Col-vile*, the castle on the hill;—*vile* in ancient French meaning *castle*, and only by degrees transferring its meaning to the *town* which grew up round the castle for protection and shelter. There are three places of the name in Normandy,¹—Colleville-sur-Mer on the road from Port-en-Bessin to Grand Champ, Colleville-sur-Orne, also close to the sea on the mouth of the Orne, and Colleville; but whether these were three distinct seigneuries, or whether they were all dependent from the Seigneur Banneret de Colleville-sur-Orne, does not appear certain. The Revolution which wrought such havoc among the archives of the great French families swept away the de Colleville papers, and it is only by word of mouth that the names of Rollo and Philippe have been handed down as the first of the race named in the documents of the family. They were two brothers, who lived early in the eleventh century, and must therefore be anterior to Gilbert de Colleville and Guillaume de Colleville, whose names are on the Dives Roll,*² and of whom the tradition current in the English

¹ Letter from Mons Charles M. de Colleville, to the Hon. Mrs. Colvile, June 1, 1868.

² Dives Roll, see *Roll of Battle Abbey*, by the Duchess of Cleveland.

* The Dives Roll, or list of the noblemen and gentlemen of Normandy that set sail from Dives with the Conqueror was compiled in 1866 by the learned antiquarian, Monsieur Leopold Delisle, from French and English records combined.

family asserts that Gilbert followed his suzerain-lord to the white-cliffed isle beyond the sea, while Guillaume carried on the line of the family in Normandy. A son of the first Guillaume was Seigneur de Colleville, temp. Hen. I., holding his lands from Ranulph the Viscount and the Church of Bayeux;¹ and a deed,² dated 1157, proves that the family had property both at Caen in Normandy and in London at the same time. D'Hozier³ gives the arms



of de Colleville as—*Azure, three chevrons argent, on the chief two cross crosslets argent, on the point a rose argent.* For many generations they were connected with all the great and noble houses of Normandy, either by direct relationship or by alliance, till their position was annihilated by the

Revolution. Descendants of the family still exist. Early in this century a Monsieur de Colville,⁴ an "émigré" who resided for some time at Chelmsford in Essex, was in possession of records which proved him to be the head of the French branch; and in 1868 the mis-delivery of a note led to the Hon. Mrs. Colville receiving a very interesting letter from Monsieur Charles M. de Colleville de Colleville-sur-Orne, then residing in Stuttgart, who, claiming a common origin, related to her some of the hereditary traditions of the family.

The ancestor from whom all Colviles in England and Colvilles in Scotland trace their descent is—

¹ *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie.*

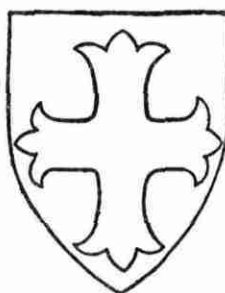
² Letter from Mr. Horace Hammond, Cherbourg, to C. R. Colville, Esq.

³ MS. dated 1696.

⁴ From a note in possession of William Colville Packenham Lodge, Suffolk, quoted by F. L. Colville.

(1) GILBERT DE COLVYLE

(GILBERTUS DE COLAVILLA)



He was one of the "nobles and gentlemen of marque as came at this time (1066) with the Conqueror"¹ into England, and whose names are set down in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*. His name is also on the Dives Roll. He shared in the rewards bestowed by the King on his Norman followers; for in 14

1066.

¹ Holinshed.

1080

² Domesday Book.

Will. I. (1080), he held lands² in Carleton, Stokesland, Kessingland, Remlesham, Staverton, Clachestorp, Gategrave, Merlesford, Possefeld, Brodertuna, Campeseia, Merelesham in Suffolk, and Isleham in Cambridgeshire; all under the Baron Robert Malet.*

It may be interesting to give an extract from the Domesday Book showing the value of some of these possessions.

In Stokerlanda. ten& Gislebt de Colauilla: de R. Malet II. libos hoes. comdatos Edrici. XXX. acr. Semp. dim. car dim acr pti. Tnc. ual. XX. d. m. V. sol. In eade. I. soc. XXX. acr. 7 n potuit uendere nec dare. Sep. I. car. II. acr pti. Tnc. ual V. sol. m. VIII.

Domesday Book, vol. ii, folio 324r

³ Remlesham ten& Gislebt de Colauilla de R. Malet. qua tenuit Vlehetel t. R. e. commd. Edrici de Laxafella. I. car.

³ Domesday Book, vol. ii, folio 326a.

* This is the same Robert Malet who is sometimes called Robert de Peyton, from lands in Stoke Newland and Boxford, Suffolk, granted to him by William the Conqueror, and who was ancestor of the Peyton family. He was the son of "Guillaume Mallet, Seigneur de Montfort," whose name is preserved in Holinshed's Catalogue, and who appears also as "Malet" in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*.

Watson's *History of Wisbeach*.

tre. p. m. Semp VII. uill. 7. III. bor. Semp in dnio. II. car. Tnc. I. car. hou. m. dim. IIII. acr pti. 1. mol. Tnc. II. r. m. n. m. II. an. Tnc. XXVI. por. m. VIII. Tnc. XXXVI. ou. m. X. Tnc. 7 m. ual. XL. sol. In eade. IX. libi hoes comend eidem. de XXX. acr tre. Tnc. II. car. m. I. I. acr pti. & ual. V. sol. In Stavertuna I. lib. ho. comend. Edrici de Laxaf. XXX. acr. Tnc. 1. bor. Semp I. car. I. acr 7 d pti. 7 ual X. sol. In Clachestorp VI. integros libi hoes 7 dim commd. Vlchetel. XL. II. acr. Tnc. II. car. m. I. 7 ual. VII. sol. In Gategrava V. bor; comdati eide. XXX. acr. Tnc. I. car 7 ual. V. sol. 7 hab & in long. I. leu. 7 in lato. II. quar. 7. VII. d. & obolu de gelt.

In Merlesforda. I. lib. ho. comd. Edrici. XXXVI. acr p. I. M. Tnc. I. car. m. d. 1. acr pti. Tnc. X. sol. m. V. 7 VI. libi hoes comd eiusdem. XX. 1 acr. Tnc. dim car. 7 ual. II. sol. 7 VIII. d.

In Possefelda. II. libi hoes. comd. Edrici. XXX. acr. 7. 1. bor. Tnc. I. car. in. dim. III. acr pti. Semp ual & X. sol.

In Brodertuna. 1 liba femina. comd eide. IIII. acr 7 ual. VIII. d. 7. In Campeseia IIII. acr 7 ual. VIII. d. hoc ten & Gislebt de R. Malet.

The following is a translation :—

In Stokesland Gilbert de Colvile held of Robert Malet 30 acres, that were held formerly by 2 free men under the protection of Edric (*i.e. Edric de Laxafella, a Danish chieftain*) always half a carucate,* and half an acre of meadow, then worth 20 pence, now 5 shillings. In the same, 1 soke of 30 acres that he could neither sell nor give away. Always 1 carucate and 2 acres of meadow, then worth 5 shillings, now 8.

In Rendlesham Gilbert de Colvile held of Robert Malet, that which Vlehetel held in the time of Edward the Confessor, under the protection of Edric de Laxafella; 1 carucate,

* A *carucate* was the measure applied to arable land, generally about 60 acres.

always 7 villeins and 3 bordars*; always 2 carucates in demesne. Formerly 1 carucate belonging to the tenant, now half; 4 acres of meadow; 1 mill. Formerly 2 cart horses, now 2 cows. Formerly 26 pigs, now 8. Formerly 36 sheep, now 10. Then and now worth 40 shillings. In the same 30 acres of arable land in satisfaction for 9 free men. Formerly 2 carucates, now 1; and 1 acre of meadow; worth 5 shillings.

In Staverton 30 acres which had been held by 1 free man under the protection of Edric de Laxafella. Formerly 1 bordar. Always 1 carucate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow, and worth 10 shillings.

In Clachestorp 2 acres formerly held by 6 free men wholly, and 40 half, under the protection of Ulchetel. Formerly 2 carucates, now 1, and worth 7 shillings.

In Gategrave 30 acres in satisfaction for 5 bordars, formerly 1 carucate worth 5 shillings, 1 mile in length and 2 furlongs in breadth, and paying 7 pence halfpenny of land tax.

In Marlesford 36 acres which had belonged to 1 free man under the protection of Edric, afterwards 1 manor. Formerly 1 carucate; now half, and 1 acre of meadow, then worth 10 shillings, now 5 and 6. In satisfaction for what 20 free men held, 1 acre. Formerly half a carucate, and worth 2 shillings and 7 pence.

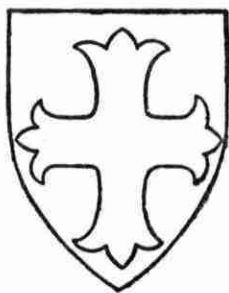
In Pakefield 30 acres and 1 bordar, which had been held by 2 free men under the protection of Edric. Formerly 1 carucate, now half; and 3 acres of meadow always worth (*i.e. in the Conqueror's time and now*) 10 shillings.

In Brandeston 4 acres which had been held by a free woman, worth 8 pence.

In Campsey 4 acres, worth 8 pence, were held by Gilbert of Robert Malet.

* *Bordars* were small tenants or crofters, the grade above *villeins* or *serfs*.

(2) ROBERT DE COLVYL



He lived temp. Henry I., and bore as his arms—*Argent, a cross fleury gules.*

Robert de Colvyl left issue—

1. Gilbert, his heir (3).

2. Philip, who lived at Stanton in Cambridgeshire. In the reign of Stephen, he built a castle in Yorkshire, and fortified it against

that King. Stephen laid siege to it, took the castle and demolished it.¹ Philip then fled into Scotland, where he was hospitably received by Malcolm IV., who granted him lands. His name occurs as a witness to charters before 1159 and in 1160.² In 1174, in an agreement with Henry II. of England about William the Lion's liberty, he was named as one of the hostages for the King of Scots, together with David, the King's brother, Earl Duncan, Earl Waldave, the Earl of Angus, Richard de Morville, Constable, and others of the chief nobility, which shows that he was a man of high rank in his adopted country.³ The following year, 21 Hen. II., he was one of the witnesses to the agreement made between William the Lion and Henry II., whereby the King of Scots pledged himself to be faithful to King Henry, and did homage to him at York.⁴ He died between 1180 and 1190, and from him descend the Scottish family of Colville, represented by Lord Colville of Culross. Their history is given very fully by the Hon. Mrs. William Colville in *The*

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*.

² Douglas' *Peerage*.

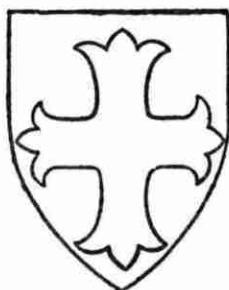
³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Dugdale's *Baronage*.

⁵ Printed privately, *Ancestry of Lord Colville of Culross*.⁵ 1887.

3. Robert, whose descendants were Barons Colvill of Bytham Castle, Lincolnshire.¹ They became extinct in the male line, 1369-70. ¹ See page 95.

(3) GILBERT DE COLVYL



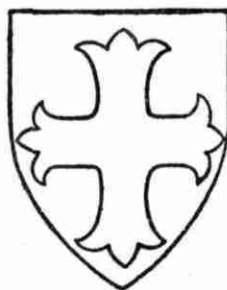
He lived temp. Stephen and Henry II.

Gilbert de Colvyl left issue—

1. Robert (Sir), his heir (4).
2. William, who married Agatha, daughter of Galfridus de Capella, 7 Rich. I. (1195), and was living in 1198.² In the charter he is styled William de Coleville.

² Charter penes, Thomæ Phillips, Bt.

(4) SIR ROBERT DE COLVYL



He lived temp. Richard I. In the first year of that King (1189) he recovered his hereditary estates, but as the early history of the family is very fragmentary, it does not appear how they had been dispersed.

1189.

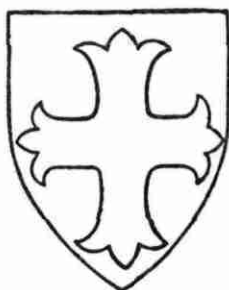
Sir Robert de Colvyl was still living in 3 Henry III. (1218).³ He

³ Blomefield's *Norfolk*.

left issue—

1. Henry (Sir), his heir (5).

(5) SIR HENRY DE COLVYL



With Sir Henry de Colvyl the family comes more prominently forward, and takes up the position in county history that it has kept for many generations. He appears to have been a man of eminence and consideration, and to have added considerably to the family property. During the lifetime of

his father, in the reign of King John, he held lands of Walter of Cambridge.

In 1238 he held two knight's fees of the Bishop of Ely.¹ Ancient Inquisitions² prove that he had the right of "wreck of the sea" at the town of Wakefield, at Kessingland (a parish adjoining Carleton Colvile), and also at the town of Lowestoft, though how these rights had been originally acquired, he could not tell.

Sir Henry was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire from the 21st to the 27th year Hen. III. (1237-43), and again in the 34th and 35th years Hen. III. (1250-51).³

By his wife Emma, he left issue—

1. Robert, his heir (6).

2. Philip (Sir), who defended the castle of Gloucester, 53 Hen. III. (1268), against the King's son, and was pardoned on the 25th December of the same year.⁴

In 14 Edw. I. (1286) the King granted him in fee, with liberty of free-warren in Hasceby and Duns-
thorpe in the County of Lincoln, Lolleworth, Staunton,
and Eversdon in County Cambridge. Sir Philip de

¹ 1238.

² Lib. Feod. Mil.
quoted in *Cam-
bridgeshire
Churches*, p. 58.

³ Inquisitions taken
at Dunwich and
Lowestoft, 21 Hen.
III.

⁴ 1237-43.

⁵ Fuller's *Worthies*.

⁶ Blomefield's
Norfolk.

Colvile, and Maude, his wife, appear to have had a suit against her father, William de St. George of Isleham, respecting the Manor of Tadlow, in which they were plaintiffs and he defendant. They must have won it, as two fines among Records show that in the 2nd year of Edward II. they held the Manor of Tadlow and two parts of the Manor of Histon, in the County of Cambridge. In the 11th year Edw. III. their son, Sir Henry de Colvile, granted "a certayne graunge out of his Manor of Tadlow in the Countie of Cambridge unto Dame Emme de Colvile which was the wife of Sir Henry de Colvile, Knt., his grandfather. Dated at Tadlow the xi. Ed. 3, these being witnesses, William de Mountfichet and John d'Engayne."

This same Sir Henry (son and heir of Sir Philip de Colvile) and his wife Emma, in 24 Edw. I., held the manor of Lolleworth in Cambridgeshire. It lies about 7 miles N.W. of Cambridge in the Hundred of North Stow.

As it is probable that from them descend the family of Colvile of Tadlow, the pedigree of that family, as preserved in the College of Arms, is given here; though the intervening portion is missing.

HENRIE COLVILE of Tadlowe in Com. Cantabr: =

NICHOLAS COLVILE of Tadlowe = JOANE, da. of francis of Godfreye
p^{da}. of Mordon in Com. Cantabr.

JOHN COLVILE of Tadlowe p^{da}. = ELIZABETH, da. of Alleyn of Sick-
living 1619. lingham in Com. Suff:

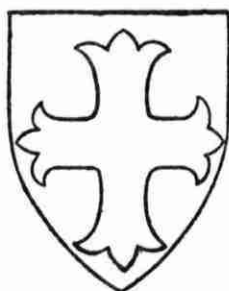
JOANE, 1 da. MARIE, 2 da. ELIZABETH, 3 da. BRIDGETT, 4 da.

Arms.—*Azure, a lion rampant argent. In chief, a label of three gules.*

MS. Pedigree of
Colvile of Tadlowe,
from *Visitation of
Cambridgeshire*,
1619.
College of Arms,
London, c. ii. p. 51.

(6) ROBERT DE COLVYL

1240.



Little is known about Robert de Colvyl except that he recovered the lands of Boscus in Carleton, an ancient possession of the family, against Starkye and his wife Helen, 25 Hen. III. (1240).

He left issue—

1. Roger (Sir), his heir (7).

(7) SIR ROGER DE COLVILE

1262.



This "rapacious knight," as he was called by his contemporaries, the lord of Carleton Colvile, flourished in 46 Henry III. (1262), and, in addition to the manors and estates which his ancestors had possessed from the Conquest, held the manors of Purfield, Somerleton, and Wathe, with the church

of Carleton in Suffolk, together with many privileges and liberties.

¹ Suckling's *County of Suffolk*.

1266-7.

¹ In 51 Hen. III. (1266-7) he obtained a licence from the Crown to hold a market and fair in Carleton. The same year (1266-7) he was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and received of Robert de Kelling twenty shillings on account of the latter not being a knight.

Sir Roger appears to have been a person of an arbitrary and tyrannical character, and a terror to his neighbours, especially under the weak government of Henry III.'s last years. Upon the return of Edward I. from the Holy Land (1274) he was charged with an undue exercise of his rights of free warren,¹ stretching his privileges beyond the licence allowed by the King. Moreover, under the pretence of having received a writ from the Crown for conducting certain persons to London, he was said to have extorted from Ralph de Becket forty shillings and twelve pigs, when the said Ralph had never been to London; and to have obtained from John de Latimer thirty shillings in the same way. A further charge was made against him, that he had raised a certain weir in the river called Wicflet, and appropriated it to his own use, having no right to do so.

1274.

¹ Rotuli Hundredorum, quoted in Suckling's *History of Suffolk*.

There is a charter extant which shows the large estates possessed at this time by Sir Roger de Colvile in Carleton and its neighbourhood. By it he grants to Robert (or Roger), his son, his manor of Coldham, with lands in Huggeshall, Frostenden, Wangeford, Reydone, Estone, Wenchavestone, Thureton, Northale, Henstede, Wrentham, Wiligham, Elech, Sosterlee, Magna Werlingham, North Cove, Beccles, Endegate, Barsham, Bramthone, Schadenfield, Westhale, and Stovone in the County of Suffolk, and Gillingham in Norfolk.²

² Suckling, *History of Suffolk*.

1280.

In 1280 he first assumed the arms since borne by the family, a lion rampant.

Sir Roger married Galiena, daughter of Sir John Walpole and heiress of Adam de Walpole. King Henry III. was present at the marriage, the father of the bride being attached to his household.

¹ See Harl. ch. 48
g. 13.

They left issue—

1. Robert.¹
2. Anne.
3. Roger (Sir), his heir (8).

² Rot. Pip., 14 Edw. 1.
Norff. and Suff.
1286.

Galiene Walpole must have predeceased Sir Roger, for in 14 Edw. 1. (1285) he paid a fine of £100 for marrying Ermentrude, the widow of Stephen de Cressy.²

He was probably still alive in 1286, as in a deed of that date his son is spoken of as "Roger, son of Sir Roger de Colvile."

Blomefield's
Norfolk, vol. vii.
pp. 105, 106.

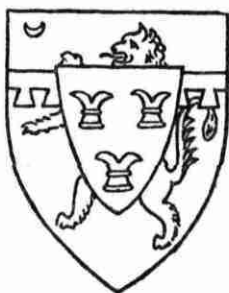
The ancient family of Walpole, now Earls of Orford, were early enfeoffed of lands in Walpole, Norfolk, from which they took their name, and which continued to be their residence till the marriage, temp. Edw. 1., of Richard de Walpole with Emma, daughter and heiress of Walter de Houghton, when they removed to that place. Adam de Walpole held lands in Walton, Walpole, and Wisbech, temp. Richard 1. Reginaldus de Walpole, who lived temp. Henry 1., was ancestor of Sir John Walpole, the father of Galiene. Sir John appears to have been attached to the personal service of Henry III., as on that King's sailing into Brittany, 14 Hen. III., he had letters of protection granted him, as being in the family or retinue of the King. By Isabel his wife, he had, besides Galiene, a son and heir, Sir Henry de Walpole (living 14 Edw. 1.), who married Isabel, daughter of Sir Peter Fitz-Osbert of Somerley, and sister and heir of Sir Roger Fitz-Osbert. She married, 2ndly, Sir Walter Jernegan.

Arms of Walpole—*Or, on a fesse between two chevrons sable, three cross crosslets of the first.*

(8) SIR ROGER DE COLVILE

OF CARLETON COLVILE AND LORD OF NEWTON.

Sealed with a lion rampant.



This Sir Roger materially altered the course of the family history by his marriage with Desiderata, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Marisco or Marsh, and granddaughter of Sir Stephen de Marisco,¹ Lord of Newton, Walsoken, and Tid St. Giles. Through her he acquired Newton, which, after the gradual

withdrawal of the family from their original seat in Suffolk of Carleton Colvile, became their chief residence for over 500 years, until it was sold in 1792 by Robert Colvile.² The lands inherited by Desiderata de Marisco lay in the N.W. corner of the Isle of Ely, in the parishes of Newton, Tid St. Giles (so called because at some period the tide came in hither, and that the church is dedicated to St. Giles), Elm; and in the adjoining parishes in Norfolk of Walsoken, Emneth, West Walton, and Walpole, all parts of the ancient Marshland. Newton itself is a village four miles north of Wisbech; the church, dedicated to St. James, has a nave, side aisles, and a spacious chancel. The north aisle is said to have been erected by the Colvile family, and at its eastern end a railed-off portion encloses their burial-place. It is strange that, considering how long they possessed Newton and how many of them are buried here, no monuments should exist to their memory. In the middle aisle several

¹ So Watson states. Blomefield (*Norfolk*, vol. ix. p. 128) says Geoffrey de Marisco, temp. John, was father of Sir Stephen de Marisco, who had issue, Desiderata.

² See Watson's *History of Wisbech*.

very ancient slabs, much defaced, are let into the pavement, and appear to have been originally ornamented with brass. One still preserves an inscription to the memory of Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Stone, Kt., and wife of Richard Colvile. The windows were formerly decorated with very ancient stained glass—much of which has now disappeared—in which the figures of several members of the Colvile family were represented, with their arms emblazoned on their vestments. Two ancient helmets, which were formerly preserved in the chapel, are now at Lullington.

Beyond his marriage, there is little to note in the history of this Sir Roger; a few signatures to deeds summing up all that is otherwise known about him. It is not even certain when the marriage took place, as 1240, the date assigned to it in various histories, is obviously an impossible one. The probabilities are that it occurred thirty or forty years later, but it must have been before 1286, as in that year, 15 Edw. I.,¹ a fine was levied between Geoffrey de Landiacre, querent, and Roger, son of Sir Roger de Colvile, and Desiderata his wife, of the Lordship of Marsh (or Ely's Manor). It was acknowledged to be the right of Desiderata; and she and her husband Roger conveyed it to Geoffrey for life, with remainder to the heirs of Desiderata.

Before 1278, as "Roger de Colvil, junior," Sir Roger had been witness to a deed,² and again in 18 Edw. I. (1289–90) he witnessed a deed,³ by which Edith de Astley granted to Stephen, her son, all her inheritance at Melton Constable.

⁴ In 28 Edw. I. a fine was levied between the Abbot of Ramsey and Roger de Colvile and Desiderata his wife, of the advowson of the Church of Walsoken,

1286.

¹ Parkin's *History of King's Lynn*.

² Blomefield's *Norfolk*.

1289.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. ix. p. 128.

whereby for £100 sterling they confirmed it to the abbot, Roger asserting that Geoffrey de Marisco, ancestor of Desiderata, was seized thereof in the time of King John, and had issue Stephen, who was father of Desiderata.

The date of Sir Roger's death is as uncertain as that of his marriage. ¹ Parkin says, "Roger died 28 Edw. 1. (1299), and left Jeffrey his son and heir." But according to other authority ² he was still living in 1314. By his marriage with Desiderata de Marisco, her arms—*Or, three chess-rooks gules* ³—were quartered with Colvile, and are the earliest quarterings in the shield.

By her Sir Roger left—

1. John.⁴
2. Geoffrey (Sir), his heir (9).

¹ Parkin's *History of King's Lynn*.

² *Vide Redditus Apisce pene C. R. Colvile, arm.*

³ Arms in the window at Newton.

⁴ *Vide Harl. ch. 48, g. 13.*

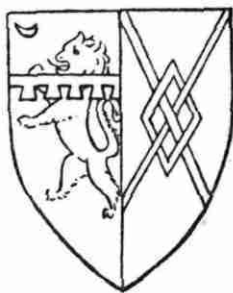
The Marisco family, which were of great antiquity in the Isle of Ely, use different arms to the great Irish family of the same name.



SEAL OF SIR ROGER DE COLVILE.

(9) SIR GEOFFREY DE COLVILE

Ob. 1317



Sir Geoffrey was probably the last possessor of Carleton Colvile, as it was sold early in the fourteenth century. From this time the family fixed their residence altogether in Cambridgeshire, though they seem to have retained lands in Carleton long after they had alienated the manor.¹

In 2 Edw. II. (1308) a fine was levied between Geoffrey de Colvile and Robert de Watewill of the Manor of Marsh (in Walsoken, sometimes called Ely's Manor), and the manor settled on him; and in 11 Edw. II. (1317),² the year of his death, a composition was made between him and the Bishop of Ely about the view of frank-pledge, the lete and amerceaments of the tenants.

³ In 4 Edw. II. (1310) Sir Geoffrey de Colvile, Sir Walter de Calthorp, Sir Thomas de Snitterton, and Sir John de Fretton, Knights, were witnesses to a charter dated "Walpol, Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle," by which Robert de Saham and Adam de Chamberleyn grant to Sir Henry de Walpole, Knight, and to Alice his wife, divers lands in Walpole and Walton.

⁴ Four years later, 8 Edw. II. (1314), at a Commission of Sewers, Geoffrey de Colvile and others were appointed to view the banks and sewers in Newton, Wisbech, etc., then in decay, and take order for repair. This was such an important service, and

¹ Suckling's
Suffolk.
1308.

² Blomefield's
Norfolk, vol. ix.

³ Collins' *Peerage*,
see Walpole.
1310.

⁴ Watson's *History*
of Wisbech, p. 30.
1314.

one to which the succeeding generations of Colviles were so often called, that it may be as well to give here a short account of the reason for these Commissions, and of the important part they played in the county history of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire.

In very ancient days the Isle of Ely was one of the most fertile parts of England. It was naturally drained by the rivers which flowed through it to the sea, and which were themselves kept deep and well scoured by the free action of the tides. Had nature been left to her own resources, more and more land would in time, and by slow degrees, have been reclaimed from the sea by the deposit of silt left by the tide and the rivers, in the same way that the Great Level has itself been formed where once there was a shallow bay. To hasten this result, the Romans built embankments, which on their abandonment of England became more and more neglected. Later conquerors, the Saxons and then the Normans, undertook great drainage works with the same purpose; but with the result, that for want of a general scheme, and from the art of engineering not being well understood, where good resulted in one place, harm was done in another. The increasing embankments prevented the upland waters from finding a course to the sea by their old channels, which gradually diminished in depth, impeding the upward flow of the tides. The waters were thus kept back; and when heavy rains came, the surrounding lands were flooded, from the channels not being sufficiently large and deep, to carry away so great a mass of water. Drains and sewers for carrying off the waters into the main channels had been made at different times, and especially by the different religious

houses which owned great parts of the Isle; but when, for want of dyking and scouring they became decayed, they increased the evils they were intended to remedy. In many cases weirs and other obstructions were thrown across the main streams, as well as over the smaller drains, with disastrous effect. Especially fatal to the port of Wisbech, and very injurious to the surrounding country, was the New Cut, which diverted most of the waters of the Great Ouse from their original course through Wisbech to the sea, and turned them instead into the Little Ouse, or Brandon River, which finds its outlet at Lynn. Hence there were constant complaints from the people of Newton, Tid St. Giles, Elm, Leverington, Upwell, and Outwell, etc., of their lands being drowned, and their houses damaged.

To remedy this state of affairs, Commissions from the Crown were issued, and Courts of Sewers held to inquire into the draining of the country, and to repair the neglected banks and sewers; and different gentlemen of the county appointed to examine and report thereon. From the position of their hereditary lands, to which a flooding of the level was very disastrous, the family of Colvile had a personal interest in these inquiries, and names of its members constantly appear on these Commissions.

Sir Geoffrey de Colvile married in the 29th year Edw. I. (1300) Margaret, daughter of Sir William Talmadge or Tollemache of Walsoken, and Cecilia, his wife, and with her received homages in Wells and Sunsmethe.

He left issue—

1. John (Sir), his heir (10).

Sir Geoffrey died in the 11th year Edw. II. (1317).

Arms of Tollemache—*Argent, a fret sable.*

(10) SIR JOHN DE COLVILE

Ob. 1361



Sir John succeeded his father at Newton, and showed the same zeal regarding county affairs. In 10 Edw. III. (1335), he and others were appointed to inquire touching the decay in the sea-banks and sewers in the parts about Wisbech, Tid St. Giles, Elm, Leverington, and Newton, and to take speedy order

for their repair.

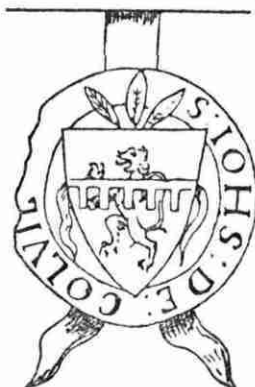
He went to France with the invading army of Edward III., and was present at the battle of Crecy (August 25, 1346). One of those deeds of chivalrous daring, so frequent at that time among the knights of either side, is related of Sir John. On the day before the battle he swam his horse across the stream that separated the rival hosts; and challenging a French knight, broke a lance with him before the assembled armies, and returned in safety to the camp.

The following year he was back in England, as appears from a deed dated "Newton juxta Leverington," 20 Edw. III., which he sealed with a lion rampant charged with a label of five points.

1335.
Watson's *History*
of *Wisbech*, p. 30.

1346.
Eulogium Histori-
arum, vol. iii. p.
210.

1347.
Deed in British
Museum, Escheat,
No. 51.



1356-7.
Blomefield's
Norfolk.

Inquisitionis Post
Mortem, 35 Edw.
III.

1361.

By an Inquisition taken 30 Edw. III. (1356-7), it appears that Sir John Colville then held half a knight's fee in Walsoken, West Walton, and Walpole of the Bishop of Ely; and by another Inquisition in 35 Edw. III., held after his death, that in addition to these manors in Norfolk, he held the Manor of Newton by socage, and the Manor of Tid St. Giles by military service, both of the Bishop of Ely; also the Manor of Mersh (or Marche), all in Cambridgeshire. The Manor of Newton was worth £40 a year, that of Tid 10 marks, and that of Marche 10 marks. By the same Inquisition it also appears that he alienated all his lands in fee tail.

Vide Court Rolls,
penes C. R. Colville.

Sir John had returned to France and shared in the concluding glories of Edward III.'s campaign; and he died there about the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, January 1361.

He married Sibilla, daughter of William de Weston of Thorpe, Norfolk, and widow of Adam de Marisco (by whom she had had one daughter, Clementine, living 30 Edw. III.).

They left issue—

1. John (Sir), his heir (11).
2. William (Sir), who accompanied John, Duke of Lancaster, into Spain in 10 Ric. II. (1386), when the Duke made his unsuccessful attempt to claim the crown of Castile in right of his wife, the daughter of Pedro the Cruel. Sir William de Colville married Joan, sister of John de St. Quentin, and widow of John Engayne. She died 14 Ric. II. (1390), aged 30.
3. Henry.
4. Robert.
5. Jeffrey of Wysbych, *viv.* 1402.

Blomefield's
Norfolk, vol. i. p.
138.

Arms of Weston of Thorpe—*Argent, an eagle displayed sable.* In 1260 William de Weston was Lord of the Manor of Thorp Parva.

(11) SIR JOHN COLVILE

Nat. 1342 ; *ob.* 2nd February 1394

Sir John's portrait, with his armorial bearings depicted on his clothing, existed formerly in the window of the north aisle at Newton. He was knighted in the 26th year of his age (1367), and in 1372 (46 Edw. III.) he sealed with the same arms as his father—*A*

1367.

*lion rampant argent, charged with a label of five points gules, and quartering the Marisco arms—Or, three chess-rooks gules—crest, on a chapeau gules, turned up argent, a lion passant of the same, collared with a label gules.*¹ This is the earliest instance of a crest being used by the family, and occurs on a deed dated at Walsoken.

¹ Deed in British Museum.



1386. In the 10th year Ric. II. (1386), Sir John Colvile, Sir John Shardelow, Sir William Cheyne, and John Leverington were appointed in the county of Cambridge to proclaim that no graziers or sellers of cattle or horses should sell them at a higher price than usual.¹

¹ Blomefield's
Norfolk.

² Lyson's
Cambridgeshire.

1389

In right of his wife Alice, the daughter of Sir John de Lisle, Sir John Colvile had acquired the Manor of Fulbourne in Cambridgeshire, and with it the patronage of the free Chapel of St. Edmund,² situated near the manor-house. In the reign of Richard II. he twice appointed a Warden to it; in 1389 Mr. H. Willas *alias* Walton, and just before his death Nicholas Bocking.

Sir John Colvile married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Lisle (or de Insula) of Kent, by Milicenta Bardolf, his wife, a widow, granddaughter and heiress of Sir William de Rustyn, Lord of the Manors of Wymondham, Cungham, Sudexhunt (or Sundleschund), and Andmere (or Andneice), in Norfolk. By this marriage he acquired a moiety of the Manor of Strete, called Chiveler's, in Kent, and the Manor of Fulbourne in Cambridgeshire, both of which he continued to hold after her death, according to English law. She also brought the following quarterings into the Colvile coat:—De Lisle—*Gules, three trowels argent.* Hadloe—*Argent, two chevrons, on a canton gules, a crescent.* Warren—*Cheque argent, and azure charged with a label gules.* Rustyn—*Argent, a horse sable, caparisoned or.*

By her he left issue—

1. John (Sir), his heir (12).
2. Geoffrey of Wisbech, *viv.* 4 Hen. v.

1394.

Sir John Colvile died on the 2nd of February

1394 (17 Ric. II.), and an Inquisition taken at Bellerike, Kent, the Monday after the Feast of Easter, 17 Ric. II., shows that he died holding a moiety of the Manor of Strete, "held of the Lord the King *in capite* by homage and fealty, and by the service of half a knight's fee, and also by the service of yearly rendering fifteen shillings within the ward of the King's Castle of Dover at the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul."

Chancery Inquis.
Post Mortem, 17
Rich. II. No. 9,
M. 2.

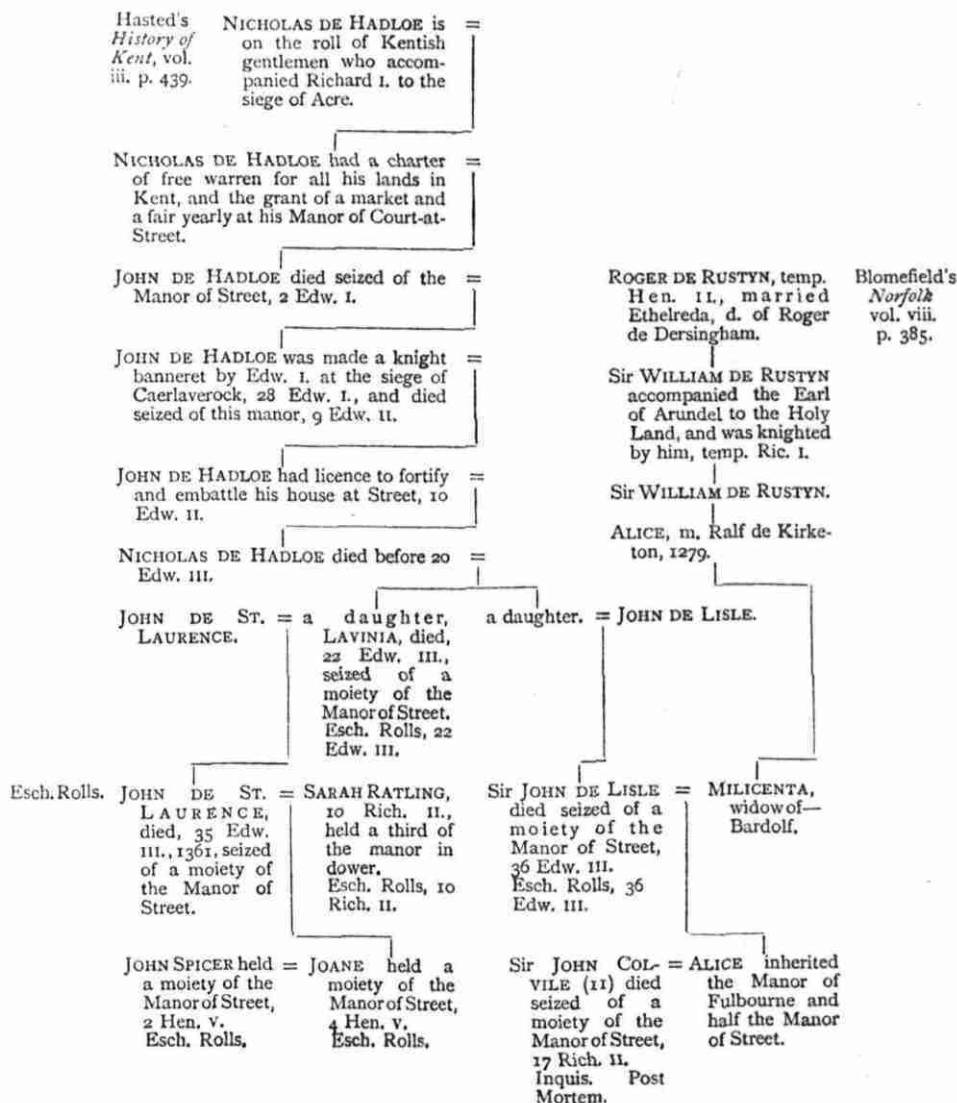
An Inquisition taken at Cambridge, Wednesday after the Feast of Palms, 17 Ric. II., found that Sir John Colvile deceased held "after the death of Alice his wife a manor with appurtenances in Fulbourne, Cambridge, and that he held the manor of the Lord the King *in capite* by the service of one half a knight's fee, and that it is worth ten pounds a year."

Chancery Inquis.
Post Mortem, 17
Rich. II. No. 9,
M. 4.

The above manors were in addition to his hereditary possessions in Norfolk and Cambridge.

The Manor of Street or Strete is situated near Lymne in Kent. In Domesday it is written "Estraites," and later was called Court-at-Street and vulgarly Court-up-Street. It was long in possession of the ancient Kentish family of de Hadloe, of which the pedigree is appended. Hasted's *History of Kent*, vol. iii. p. 439.

PEDIGREE OF HADLOE OF STREET



Arms of Hadloe.—*Argent, two chevrons, on a canton gules, a crescent.*

Arms of Rustyn.—*Argent, a horse sable, caparisoned or.*

Arms of de Lisle.—*Gules, three trowels argent.*

(12) SIR JOHN COLVILE

Nat. 1366; *ob.* 1446

This Sir John Colville is perhaps the most remarkable man of his race. His long life covered one of the most glorious periods of English history, and in many of these events he played a part. Strong, active, and determined, holding on with unshaken tenacity to any purpose he had formed, a brave and loyal servant of his King both at home and abroad, a dutiful and liberal son to the Church, he was a typical Englishman of his day. It is curious that with so strong a character nothing should now be known of him or his doings till he had entered well into middle life. At his father's death in 1394, he was already a knight, which presupposes active service against the enemy; but, beyond this, history is silent till 1403. In that year he obtained a Bull from the Pope, Boniface ix. (a curious document in cramped monkish Latin, still preserved in the family),¹ addressed to the Prior of Speney, and setting forth at great length reasons why a marriage contracted between William Tollemache and Dame Emma Gedeneye should be annulled, and granting a dispensation for a marriage between her and Sir John. A connexion of long standing seems to have subsisted between these two, and to have been the cause of much scandal; so much so that the Pope carefully explains why this brief is addressed to the Prior of Speney instead of to the Bishop of Ely. The strange

1394.

1403.

¹ Papal Bull at Lullington. For text and translation, see Appendix II.

part of the story is that though this dispensation must have been procured with much trouble and at great expense, there is no evidence of any marriage having taken place between them. As is evident from its tenor, the fascination exercised over him by Emma Gedeneye had lasted for years, and had overborne every obstacle, lawful or otherwise, and had probably accounted for his remaining single at nearly forty, a late age in those days. Three years later—in 1406—Sir John became the husband of Emma, the daughter of Sir John Wythe. Surely Emma Gedeneye must have died just as she was about to attain the summit of her hopes? for from all that had gone before,—a long, involved story, which does not reflect great credit on Sir John's ideas of morality,—it seems impossible to believe he could have changed his mind and forsaken her, tempted by the broad acres to which the other Emma was heiress.

1406.

There is no evidence one way or the other, but with the disappearance of Emma Gedeneye out of his life, a new page seems to have been turned, and from that moment till his death in 1446, Sir John became a prominent figure in the history of the day.

1408.

He married in 1406; and in 1408 he was chosen by his old friend and neighbour, the venerable Sir Henry Walpole, then near his end, for a position of great trust, in which he was associated with his wife's kinsman, Sir William Calthorp. The aged knight settled on them all his lands in Houghton, West-rudham, Harpeley, etc., with all services and dependencies, in trust for his daughter Catherine, they paying her an annual rent of 4 marks during her life.¹ This can only just have been settled when Sir John was sent by the King (Henry iv.) on an

¹ Collins' *Peerage*, 5th edition, vol. v. p. 35.

important mission to Italy.¹ In March 1409 an Ecumenical Council was summoned by the cardinals of both Colleges to meet at Pisa for the purpose of terminating the schism in the Church caused by the pretensions of the rival Popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. This Council was attended by twenty-two cardinals, four patriarchs, twelve archbishops, and innumerable bishops, priors, and abbots, as well as by ambassadors from the Kings of England, France, Castille, Aragon, Naples, Poland, Portugal, Cyprus, and Bohemia. After long discussion, both Popes were found guilty of heresy and schism, and the papal throne declared vacant; and in July 1409 Pietro de Candia, Archbishop of Milan, was elected Pope, under the name of Alexander V., thus putting an end to the division in the Church, which had lasted from the death of Gregory XI. in 1378. Sir John Colville was accompanied by Master Henry Rixton on this embassy, and they went first to Rome, carrying letters from Henry IV. to Benedict XIII. and the cardinals respecting the schism; and after that attended the Council at Pisa.²

Almost immediately on his return to England, he was appointed by the Bishop of Ely, Governor of Wisbech Castle (1410) in succession to Sir John de Rochford; an office which he held for the rest of his life, and which does not appear to have been interfered with by his subsequent absences in France.

³The Castle of Wisbech was erected by the Conqueror in the last year of his reign, not only to curb the outlaws who had made incursions from the fens into the uplands, but to keep the refractory English barons in check. The Governor bore the title of Constable, and had a guard of soldiers. The

¹ See Rolls of Parliament.

1409.

² Copies of these letters are given in Thomas of Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*, vol. ii. pp. 280-9, as published under the authority of the Master of the Rolls.

1410.

³ Watson's *History of Wisbech*.

original building was utterly destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1236, but it was at once restored, and seems even at that early period to have been a place of custody for State prisoners, and more than one Scotchman of note is mentioned as having been confined here. In later years the fortress was dismantled, and the castle having been rebuilt of brick (it was originally of stone) became a palace of the Bishop of Ely. No remains of it are now existing. The office of Constable appears to have been always conferred upon a person of distinction, who had his deputy, and who held Courts Leet, Baron, and Hundred Courts. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer for the Isle of Ely were held in the moat-hall of the castle, and so were any public meetings of importance, such as commissions of sewers. The Constable's fee during Sir John Colville's tenure of the office was £26, 7s. 8d. per annum; and he lived in the great tower, sometimes called "Le Dungeon," from the vaults beneath. A curious representation of the castle is depicted on Sir John's official seal as Governor. It is of steel, and is still preserved in the family at Lullington.



1411.

The vicinity of Wisbech Castle to his ancestral lands must have made it a convenient residence at this time when Sir John's thoughts were greatly

taken up by the College or Chantry he was founding at Newton, and which he endowed with £40 a year. It was called the College of St. Mary Super-costeram-Maris (by the sea-coast), and maintained four chaplains, four clerks, and ten poor men. One of the chaplains who served the parish church had £5, 6s. 8d. per annum, the others one hundred shillings; the clerks forty shillings and fourpence, and the poor men who lived in a house called the Bede House sixpence per week each, and clothes. The first statutes given by the founder are dated June 18, 1411, and by these they are to pray for the soul of King Henry iv. and Joan his Queen, and their children; also for the soul of John Fordham, Bishop of Ely, of the prior and monks of Ely; and for himself and Emma his wife, and their children. These statutes he reformed thirty-five years later. The original volume, a beautifully illuminated MS. on vellum, is still in possession of the family,¹ and a translation of its contents is given in the Appendix.² From the reference in it to Pope Boniface ix., who died 1404, the wish to found this College had evidently been in Sir John's mind for some years. No remains of this College exist, but the site is well authenticated, and lies a little to the west of and adjoining to the glebe-land of the rectory, at a short distance from the old Roman bank. Being particularly excepted in the Act of Dissolution, 1 Edw. vi., the lands belonging to the College became annexed to the Rectory of Newton.³

Before the Chantry could have been completed, Sir John was called to take part in that expedition to France which was the last act of Henry iv.'s reign. In 1412 a body of troops under the command of the King's second son, the Duke of Clarence, were sent

¹ At Lullington.

² See Appendix III.

³ Watson's *History of Wisbeach*; also Cole MSS. vol. i. folio 10.

1413.

to the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy in the civil war he was waging against the Duke of Orleans. Both parties having reason to dread the entrance into the country of a large body of English troops, prevailed on the Duke of Clarence, by the payment of a sum of money, to retire into Guienne, of which province he was Governor. He took up his quarters at Bordeaux; and from thence in the following year (1413) he despatched Sir John Colville on an enterprise which required both skill and prudence. The Duke, wishing to send some soldiers back to England, embarked them on board eight ships belonging to various merchants of London and Dartmouth that were carrying goods home from Bordeaux. The command of this little fleet was given to Sir John Colville. Near Belle-Isle, off the coast of Brittany, they fell in with two Provençale barques laden with wine and other goods from La Rochelle. Being ignorant of whether they belonged to his allies or to the enemy, Sir John despatched one of his squires and two of the masters of his ships to investigate their papers. Finding the cargoes belonged to the King's enemies, he desired the owner of the barques to surrender them, but offered to make good their freight. This the masters of the barques refused; and the next morning, taking the English by surprise, made a sudden attack on their ships and killed many of their men. Sir John rallied his forces, bore down on the barques, captured them and brought them with all their contents into the ports of Southampton and Poole.¹

¹ Parliamentary
Rolls, 1 Henry V.

1415.

Very shortly after this he must have returned to France, for he fought at Agincourt among King Henry's retinue. The long continuance of the French wars had reduced the King's exchequer to a

very low ebb ; and that same year (1415), in order to pay his followers, Henry v. was reduced to the expedient of breaking up the "Harry Crown," and distributing portions of it to his knights as pledges for future payments. A great fleur-de-lys, "garnished with one great balays" (perhaps Don Pedro's famous ruby?), "one ruby and three great sapphires and ten great pearls," was pledged in this way to Sir John Colville and John Pudsey, and was not redeemed till the 8th or 9th year of Henry vi.¹

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*,
vol. ix.

There is no evidence of Sir John having taken further part in the French wars, though, as Thomas, Duke of Clarence, who fell in an engagement at Baugy against some Scotch troops in the service of the Dauphin (1421), left him executor of his last will and testament, it is possible that he accompanied him. In 1426 he was at Newton, for his will made in that year is dated there. In it he mentions all his five children. From this time he seems to have occupied himself as a great county gentleman, and to have been looked up to throughout the kingdom as a man of influence and authority. An entry in the Patent Rolls, 8 Hen. vi., gives a further proof of the estimation he was held in by his Royal masters, for a pension of £40, originally conferred on him by Henry iv., was continued for his life by the two successive Kings.² In this same year (8 Hen. vi.) Sir John had an Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, on his settling five messuages, 110 acres of land in Newton, Leverington, Wisbech, Elm, and a fishery called Depewere in Wisbech, on the Chantry at Newton.

1426.

1430.

² Patent Rolls, 8
Hen. vi. Mem. 18.

In the following year (1431) he was associated with Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Sir John Chaworth as sureties for Sir John Pelham.

1431.

This knight, who seems to have been of a fiery temper, had some difference with Robert, Lord Poynings; and the matter being brought before the Court of Chancery, he and his sureties had to enter into a recognisance, and be bound to the King in £1000 to keep the peace with Lord Poynings "and others the King's subjects."¹

¹ Collins' *Peerage*.

1437.

Sir John seems to have attended with equal diligence to matters in his own immediate neighbourhood, such as the much vexed question of drainage, always a constant source of anxiety to the inhabitants of the Great Level. In 1437, at a Court that he and others held at Wisbech, most careful and precise orders were issued for repairing banks and cleansing sewers in every part of the Hundred of Wisbech.²

² Watson's *History of Wisbech*.

1439.

The end of Sir John's long and useful life was now approaching; and it seems fitting that the two last acts recorded of him should be associated with the special work of his life, his Chantry at Newton. In 1439 he settled on it his Manor of Sybeton;³ and on the 4th of June 1446 he finally revised its statutes. Before the end of that year he was dead. He was buried at Newton; and both his effigy and that of his wife were represented in the stained-glass window on the south side of Newton Church, and were described as follows in the Cole MS.⁴ :—

³ Escheat, 17 Hen. vi. N. 29.

1446.

⁴ Cole MSS. vol. iv. folio 112.

"A man kneelinge in Armour, supporting in both His Handes a Helmet, and on it on a chapeau or, band G., a Lyon pass^d A., with a Lambeux ab^t his neck. A woman kneelinge and on her Surcote, A., 3 Griffons passant, and supporting in her Handes an Escoccheon whereon is quartered the Lyon with the Lambeaux or Rooks.

Orate p animabus
 Consortis sue et. . . ."

In 1406 Sir John Colvile married Emma, daughter



SIR LAWRENCE EVERARD AND HIS WIFE, DAME MARGARET
 DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN COLVILLE, OF NEWTON & THE ISLE,
 AS REPRESENTED IN A WINDOW IN LEVERNOTON CHURCH,
 CAMBRIDGESHIRE

of Sir John Wythe of Smallburgh, Worsted, etc., Norfolk, and co-heiress of the ancient families of Wythe, St. Omer, Statham, and Riveshall, whose arms are thenceforth quartered on the Colville shield. Wythe—*Azure, three griffins passant or.* St. Omer—*Azure, a fesse between six crosses crosslet or.* Statham—*Argent, four fusils in pale gules.* Riveshall—*Azure, a cross argent and a label of five gules.* She was alive in 1446.¹

Sir John Colville left issue—

1. John (Sir), his heir (13).
2. Laurence.
3. Thomas.

4. Margaret, married Lawrence Everard, son of Bartholomew Everard of Fitton Hall, Leverington. Their portraits are represented on the very curious old window in Leverington Church. The following account is given of them in the Cole MS. :²—

"In y^e 1st N. Window of y^e N. Isle are 4 extream beautifull Figures of 2 Women & their husbands, in Kneeling Postures, in y^e dress of y^e times very elegant; but y^e men in Armour in both Pannels & without any Coat of Arms on his Armour. The 1st Lady on her Pettycoat has A. a Lion ramp^t G. over their heads goes a scrole with these verses in it very plain, above which is an extream pretty picture of our Lady with our Saviour or Corps in her Lap :

Lady lede us wele fro Harm
To him that lay ded in y^e Barm.

(*Barm* is an old English Saxon word for Lap. Chaucer in his Squire's Tale makes use of it in this sense.) Under y^e Figures is only, out of many other words broken & lost, '*Margaret*' left; w^{ch} no doubt was y^e Christian name of y^e Lady above. On y^e coat of y^e 2nd Lady is B. a Lion ramp^t A. in a scrole over their heads is this Legend still perfect, tho' y^e Picture of St. John, w^{ch} ought to be above it, is lost :

Jesu fro sine make us fre
For *Jonns* Love wot baptised ye."

¹ See Revival of the Statutes of the Chantry.

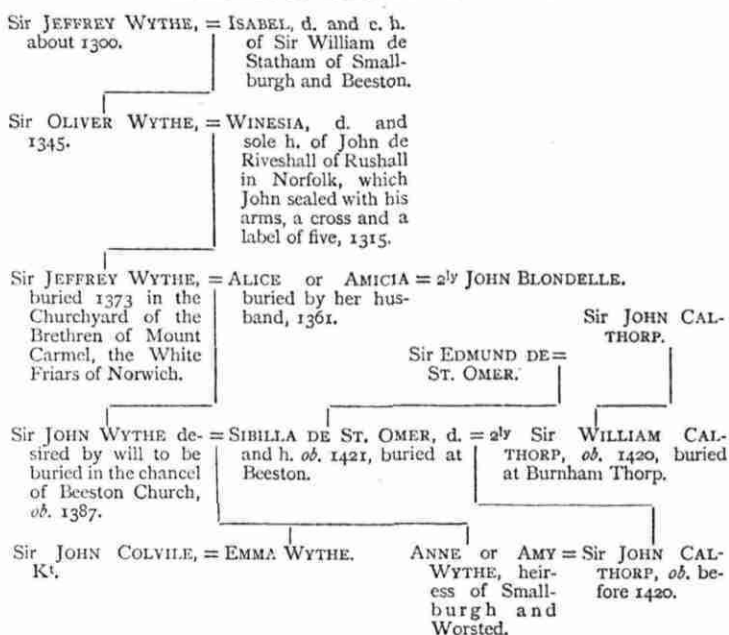
² Cole MS. vol. iv. folio 112.

Since then the window has been modernised and restored; and at the present day the figure of Our Lady of Pity occupies the centre light, while the kneeling figures of the knights with their ladies, and the scrolls above, have been placed one on either side. Leverington is a large village two miles north of Wisbech.

5. Elizabeth.

PEDIGREE OF DAME EMMA WYTHER

Blomefield's
Norfolk, vol. xi. p.
65.



Blomefield's
Norfolk.

Emma Gedeneye probably belonged to the family of Gedeneye or Geddyng of Icklingham, Suffolk, whose arms are thus described in the Wodehouse pedigree in verse—

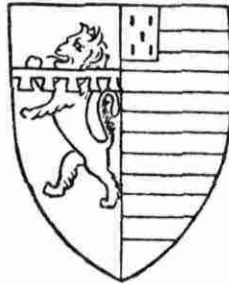
This *Geddyng* gave in *gules* a chevron placed,
D'Ermine 'twixt 3 *gold* eagles' heads erased.

(Constance, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Geddyng of Icklingham, married John Wodehouse of Kimberley, who died 1465.)



THE LEVERINGTON WINDOW,
AS SEEN IN 1864.

(13) SIR JOHN COLVILE



This Sir John Colville was a soldier, like most of his race, as appears from his being styled "Miles" in all documents. The following deed is dated March 19, 1454,¹ by which "Dñs in man'is de Dodyngton geesit Dño John Colvile milite et Anne uxore sue licenciam" to hear mass in their

chapels at Newton, "ad bene placitu Dni." Another deed² of the same date gives leave to Lady Anne to choose a confessor.

No details are known of Sir John's military service, but he does not appear to have taken any part in the Wars of the Roses, rather to have remained quietly at home attending to county affairs. The Register of Ely³ mentions some meeting, Anno 1458, "presentibus Wmo. St. George et Joh'ne Colvile militibus, Laurencio Cheyne, . . . Peyton et Tho. Lockton armigeris, et multis aliis nobilibus"; and in 1459 (37 Hen. vi.) he was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.⁴

Though given this high office by the last Lancastrian monarch, the House of York seem to have viewed him with equal favour, as in 5 Edw. iv. 1464, that King⁵ granted him a charter confirming him in the liberty of free-warren on all his manors named in the patent dated 27 Edw. iii.

Sir John married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Ingels of Dilham. After his death she married secondly, in 1494, Sir Robert Brandon of Brandon, who survived her.

1454.

¹ Bishop Gray's Register, 1454.² *Ibid.*³ Harl. MS., No. 5828.

1458.

1459.

⁴ Fuller's *Worthies*.

1464.

⁵ Patent Rolls, 5 Edw. iv.

By her Sir John left issue—

1. William.
2. Francis, his heir (14).
3. Richard (14a).
4. ¹ Robert, Cellarer of the Cathedral Church of Ely, October 12, 1495; Prior of Ely, October 30, 1500, also August 15, 1510. On March 29, 1516, he was cited among the monks at the election of John Cottenham as prior.
5. Henry.
6. Margaret.
7. Thomas, who is mentioned in his brother Richard's will.

According to some historians Sir John died in 1469, but Parkin² gives 4 Hen. VII. (1489) as the date of his death; and taking into account the date of his wife's second marriage (1494), this appears most probable.

His will is in Doctors' Commons.

¹ Bentham's *History and Antiquity of the Cath. Church of Ely*.

² Parkin's *History of King's Lynn*.
1489.

Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. xi.
p. 30.

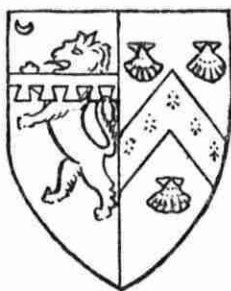
Sir Henry Ingels, "while still an esquire, was in the wars in France; and in 3 Hen. v. preferred a libel in the Court of the Constable and Earl Marshal of England against Sir John Tiptoft, who had retained him with sixteen lancers, several archers, etc., and had refused to pay him; and so he the said Henry declares, 'He was ready by the help of God and St. George, to prove against the said Sir John, body to body, as the law and custom of arms required in that behalf.' And in 1421, being then a knight, was taken prisoner at the battle of Baugy in France, where the Duke of Clarence was slain; and in 5 Hen. vi. he being proxy for Sir John Fastolf, was installed Knight of the Garter for him."

Sir Henry Ingels inherited Dilham by the will of Sir John Gyney (will proved 1423), who gave him the manor after the death of Alice his wife. By his own will (dated June 20, 1451) he desired to be buried in the presbytery of the priory of Horsham, St. Faith's, by the side of Anne his wife.

He left issue—1. Henry, who succeeded him, and whose son Edward sold the Manor of Dilham; and 2. Anne, who married Sir John Colvile, Knt.

The Ingels arms were—*Barry of six argent and azure, on a canton of the first five billets in saltire sable.*

(14) FRANCIS COLVILE

Ob. 1494

Very little is known of Francis Colvile.

He married Catherine¹ or Jane² Townsend, daughter of John Townsend of Rainham, Norfolk, *ob.* 1465, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Lunsford of Rumford in Essex. She died 1509, and was buried at Lynn near her husband.

¹ Blomefield's
Norfolk.

² Watson's
Wisbeach.

1509.

They left issue—

1. Richard, *vivens* 1509.

2. Thomas, *vivens* 1509;

but as both these sons appear to have died young without issue, the succession of the family devolved on their uncle Richard.

Francis Colvile died in 1494, and was buried at the Augustine Friars, Lynn.

An Inquisition dated 9 Hen. VII. (1494) found that Francis Colvile died seized of the Manors of Walsoken, Walton, and Walpole, held of the Bishop of Ely, besides his hereditary estates in Cambridge-shire. He was also seized of the whole Manor of Street, with lands in Lymne, Burmarch, Dimchurch, and Romney, though it does not appear when or how the other moiety of this manor had been acquired.

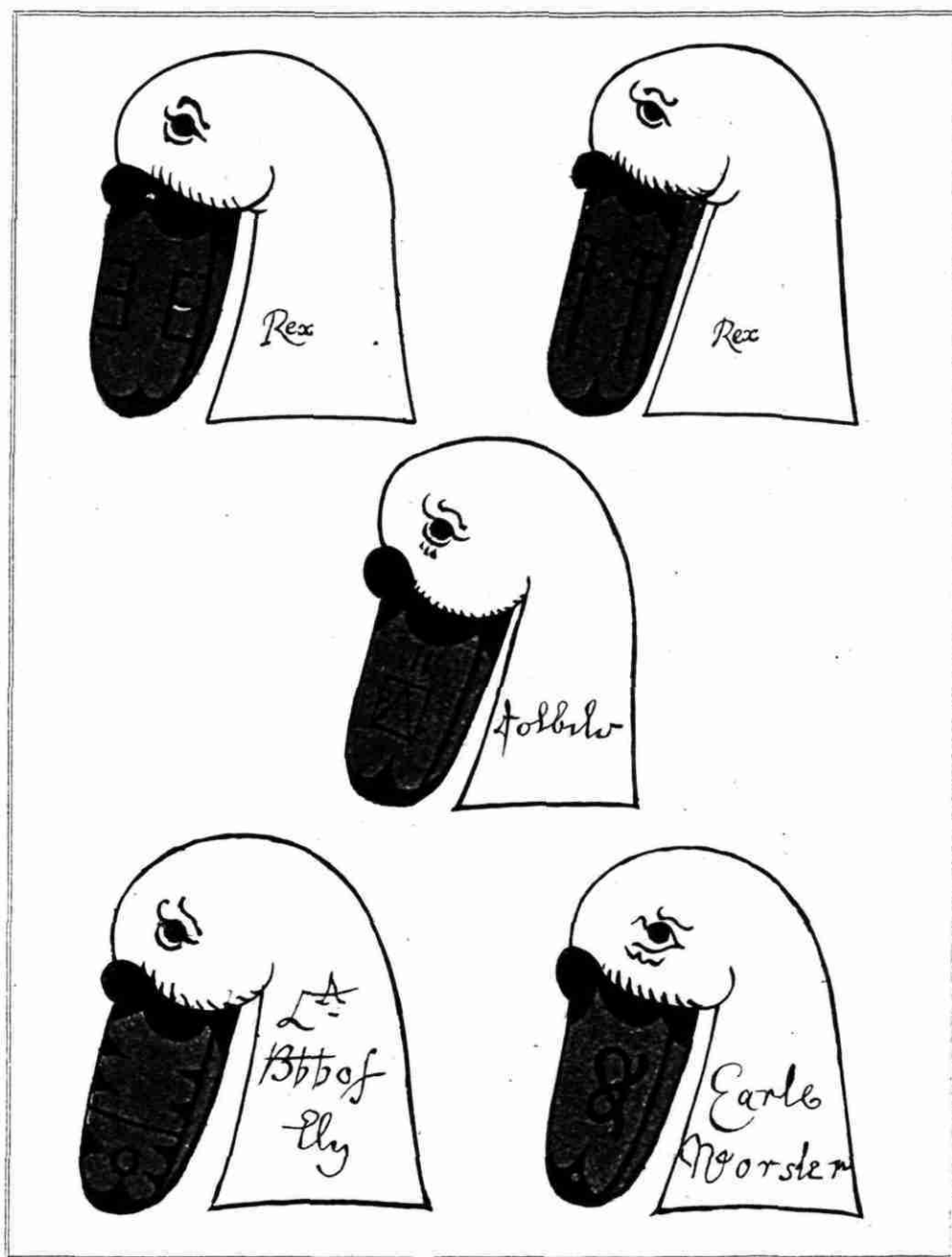
1494.



As Francis Colvile was the first of his family whose swan-mark is known, this seems an appropriate place to give an account of the ancient practice of swan-marking.

In England the swan is said to be a royal bird, in which no subject can have property when at large in a public river or creek, except by grant from the Crown. In creating this privilege, the Crown grants a swan-mark. In 22 Edw. iv. (1483) it was ordered that no person other than the King's sons should have a swan-mark or game of swans, who did not possess a freehold of the clear yearly value of five marks; and in 11 Hen. vii. severe penalties were enacted against stealing a swan's egg or setting nets or snares for swans. The King had a swan-herd or "Master of the King's Swans," not only on the Thames, but also in Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, and other counties of England; and to this officer all other swan-herds in the same district were subordinate. No one was allowed to appoint a new swan-herd without his licence, and he was bound to keep a book in which all owners of swans in that neighbourhood, their marks, and swan-herds were registered. The marking of cygnets was generally performed in the presence of all the swan-herds on that stream, and on a particular day of which all had notice. Cygnets received the mark found on the parent birds, but if the old swan had no mark, the whole were seized for the King. Taking up the cygnets to mark them was called "swan-upping," and sometimes swan-hopping.

Formerly, when a swan made her nest on the banks of a river, rather than on the islands, one young bird was given to the owner of the soil who protected the nest, and this was called "the ground bird." Sometimes it happened that the male bird of one owner mated with the female bird of another. Then the brood was divided; and the odd bird, if one, given to the owner of the male bird.



Cambridgeshire Swan Marks; 6th Oct., 29. Ely., S.D. 1587.

H.T. Cooke & Son, Lith. Warwick.

The swan-mark (called by Sir Edward Coke, "cigninota") was cut in the skin on the upper surface of the upper mandible, with a knife or other sharp instrument. The marks consisted of annulets, chevrons, crescents, crosses, initial letters, and other devices, sometimes bearing reference to the heraldic arms or office of the owner.

In the language of swan-herds, the male swan is called a "Cob," the female a "Pen." The young during their first year are called cygnets; during the second, grey birds; afterwards, their plumage being perfect, white birds. The black tubercle at the base of the bill is called the "berry," and a swan without any mark on the beak is said to be "clear-billed."

In former times the swan was served up at every great feast; and at the present day a cygnet every Christmas is the perquisite of the Mistress of the Robes.

Various ancient MS. volumes of swan-marks in different counties are known to exist. The curious MS. copy on "Cambridgeshire Swan Nicks or Marks," made out "the 6th October, in the 29th y^r of Q. Elizabeth's Reign," which is preserved at Lullington, differs from most books of the kind in having the swan's bill, head, and portion of the neck drawn, instead of merely the upper chap of the bill with the marks; and the bills are here coloured with vermilion. It contains one Colvile mark. Other marks belonging to different members of the family are to be found in the two rare quarto volumes on vellum referred to in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi.

The following is the ancient Norwich recipe for cooking the bird:—

TO ROAST A SWAN.

Take three pounds of beef, beat fine in a mortar,
 Put it into the swan—that is, when you've caught her.
 Some pepper, salt, mace, some nutmeg, an onion
 Will heighten the flavour in Gourmand's opinion.
 Then tie it up tight with a small piece of tape,
 That the gravy and other things may not escape.
 A meal paste, rather stiff, should be laid on the breast,
 And some whited brown paper should cover the rest.
 Fifteen minutes at least ere the swan you take down,
 Pull the paste off the bird that the breast may get brown.

THE GRAVY.

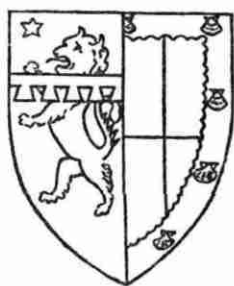
To a gravy of beef, good and strong, I opine,
 You'll be right if you add half a pint of port wine;
 Pour this through the swan, yes, quite through the belly,
 Then serve the whole up with some hot currant jelly.

N.B.—The swan must not be skinned.

The family of Townsend or "Ad Exitum Villæ," as it was styled in old deeds, was settled in Norfolk, temp. John. In 1398 John Townsend held part of a fee in Rainham of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; and from that date his successors have been established there.

Arms of Townsend—*Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.*

(14a) RICHARD COLVILE

Ob. 1525

Richard Colvile was brother of the preceding Francis, and was Lord of the Manor of Newton, Tid, Walsoken, etc., in the counties of Cambridge and Norfolk, likewise of Strete in the county of Kent. He was Justice of Peace in the time of Henry VII.

He married Eleanora, daughter of Sir John Heveningham of Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk¹ (*ob.* 1530), by Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, the younger, of Shelton, Norfolk. She died before her husband.

¹ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. v. p. 92.

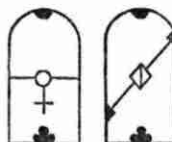
They left issue—

1. Jeffrey, his heir (15), born 1514.
2. Edred, or Elric, married Margaret Harvey, daughter of Robert Harvey of West Walton, Esq., and had issue:—1. Balaam, 2. Geoffrey,
3. Audrey, all living in 1566.² This was Edred Colvile's swan-mark.³



² Harvey's *Visitation*, 1566, penes Sir T. Phillips, Bt.

3. John, buried at Ketteringham, where in the chancel is a brass plate with a small effigy,⁴ and the inscription: "Hic jacet Johannes Colvile Filius Richardi Colvile Armigeri cujus anime jac." These were John Colvile's swan-marks.⁵



³ MS. vol. Swan-marks, see *Archæologia*, vol. xvi.

⁴ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. v.

⁵ MS. vol. Swan-marks, see *Archæologia*, vol. xvi.

4. Richard.
5. Margaret, married . . . Guybon of Lynn, in Norfolk, *Armiger*.
6. Eleanora, to whom her father left £340 if she

¹ For Guybon Pedigree, see Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. viii.

² Inquis. Post Mortem, Thatford, Nov. 2, 17 Hen. VIII.

married with the consent of his executors. She married, as his first wife, Thomas Guybon¹ of North Lynn, Norfolk, Esq. (living 4 Elizabeth), and left a son, Humphrey Guybon of Lynn and Stradset, Esq.

Richard Colvile died 1525,² and is buried at St. Austin Friars, Cambridge. His will is in Doctors' Commons.

This swan-mark, which is given in several contemporary volumes, as well as in the MS. at Lullington only as "Colvill's," was probably Richard's.



Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. v. p. 92.

The Heveninghams were of very ancient family in Suffolk. Geoffrey de Heveningham was Lord of the Manor of Heveningham, Suffolk, in the time of Canute (1020). The family could boast of having twenty-seven knights in nearly regular succession. Sir Thomas Heveningham came into possession of Ketteringham by the will of Sir Henry Grey, dated 1492. The arms were—*Quarterly or, and gules on a bordure engrailed sable, nine escallops argent.*

(15) JEFFREY COLVILE

Nat. 1514; *ob.* 1575



³ Watson's *History of Wisbeach*, p. 34. 1547.

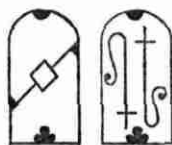
Jeffrey Colvile seems to have led entirely the life of a country gentleman.

³ In 2 Edw. VI. (1547) his name appears with those of Edmund Beaupré, Richard Everard, and others, as holding a session of sewers at Upwell to consider the important question of what could

be done to prevent the great destruction to houses and lands, and the yearly drowning of many acres,

in Upwell, Outwell, and the whole country of Marshland. This was found to arise principally from the diversion of the great Ee, or Ouse, from its original course through Wisbech, and the consequent decay of the sewers; and fresh sluices were ordered to be made.

The accompanying were Jeffrey Colville's swan-marks.¹



² In his time came the first diminution of the family property, 35 Hen. VIII. (1543), for he sold the Manor of Strete in Kent to Edward Thwayts and his wife Elizabeth.

³ Jeffrey Colville married in 1535 Katherine, daughter of the Hon. Sir John Hinde of Madingley Hall, County Cambridge.

He left issue—

1. John, his heir (16).
 2. Nicholas.
 3. Francis.
 4. Ursula, died unmarried.
 5. Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas North, d.s.p.
- Jeffrey Colville died in 1575.

Sir John Hinde, who at first was Sergeant Hinde, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, appears to have been a very rich man. By Act of Parliament, 1543, he became lessee of the Shire-Manor of Madingley (three miles west of Cambridge). He also became possessed of the Manor of Marham and Harleston (which in the fourteenth century had belonged to families of these names), a manor which had been part of the possessions of Barnwell Abbey, and an estate which had belonged to the Knight Templars. The family became extinct in the person of Edward Hinde, whose daughter and heiress married Sir John Cotton of Landwade, and carried these estates into the Cotton family. Their arms were—*Sable, three hinds' heads coupéd argent.*

¹ MS. vol. of Swan-marks, see *Archæologia*, vol. xvi.

² Rot. esch. 36 Hen. VIII., Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. ix.

1535.

³ *Ibid.*

Lyson's *Cambridgeshire*.

(16) JOHN COLVILE

Vivens 1589

1575.

¹ Blomefield's
Norfolk, vol. ix. p.
125.

1589.

² Watson's *History*
of Wisbeach, p. 38.

³ MS. vol. in Harl.
Coll. Brit. Museum,
1534, folio 119 b.

⁴ Blore's *History of*
Rutland.

The dates of John Colville's birth and death are unknown, but he was baptized and buried at Newton.

"At his father's death in 1575 he was found to hold the Manor of Walsoken of Queen Elizabeth, as of her Manor of West Walton, by the eighth part of a fee, late parcel of the Bishop of Ely's lands."¹

He appears to have taken the same share in county business as his predecessors, for it is recorded that in 1589, at a session of sewers held at Wisbech, Sir John Peyton, John Colville, John Repps, Thomas Hewar, Charles Balam, and others gave their approbation to certain new sewers in Elm and Welle.²

John Colville married Anne, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Pinchbeck of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Harrington, Kt. She brought the quarterings of Sarson—*Sable, a fret argent; on a chief azure a lion passant argent*; and Pinchbeck—*Argent, on a bend sable, a bezant or*—into the Colville coat. The Pinchbeck motto appears to have been "Nobilitas sola est."³

They had issue—

1. Richard, the heir (17).

2. Geoffrey married Margery Mackworth, sister of Edmund Mackworth, born March 27, 1572, married Dec. 1, 1598;⁴ was living 1613. Had issue Jeffrey,

baptized at Little Casterton,¹ October 22, 1599; was living 1613.²

3. Francis, *ob.* 1613, buried at Newton. Will in Doctors' Commons.

Anne Pinchbeck or Colvile survived her husband and her eldest son Richard, and lived at Newton with her daughter-in-law Mary Colvile.³

¹ Little Casterton Parish Register.

² Copy of Francis Colvile's will, penes C. R. Colvile.

³ Inquis. Post Mortem, 44 Eliz. No. 49.

ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF PYNCHBECKE⁴

MR. EDITOR,—My letter of to-day is on "The Knightly Family of the Pynchbeckes of Pinchbeck," many of whose dead, we are told, were buried in the Abbey church at Spalding. The tomb of Sir Thomas Pynchbecke, which is at the east end of the south aisle of Pinchbeck church (with its twenty-two heraldic shields) has no doubt oftentimes attracted the notice of those of your readers whose lot in life it is to live in the fens of Saint Guthlake of Croyland, and the Blessed Gilbert of Swineshead.

⁴ Letter to the Editor of the *Spalding Free Press*, Nov. 2, 1873

In the *Heralds' Visitations of Cambridgeshire*, the pedigree of the Pynchbeckes is given as follows:—Thomas Sarsonne, who lived about the time of King Richard II., had a son Thomas Sarsonne, who in 1393 was one of the Barons of the Exchequer. By his wife Joane, daughter of Sir William Bawde, Knight, he had issue four sons—Richard, Raffe, Thomas, and Nicholas. Richard seems to have been the first who was called Pynchbecke. By his wife, Margaret Welby, he had a son, Richard Pynchbecke, who was living in 1436, and whose wife Margaret was daughter of Sir Walter Talboyes, Knight; by her he had issue, William, Thomas, and Richard. William became the priest of Surfleet; Richard married Joane Griffin, and had issue a son, Richard Pynchbecke; and Thomas, who afterwards was knighted, was living in 1492. Tradition tells us that this Sir Thomas, and his wife the Lady Anne Pynchbecke, erected the noble clerestory and nave roof of Pinchbeck church, on the angels of which, and on the shields carried by them, the achievements of the house of Pynchbecke were once blazoned. The Lady Anne Pynchbecke was a daughter of Sir Thomas Green, Knight (of Green's Norton and Boughton Green, county Northampton, Nave Hereditary Warden of Whittlebury forest), by Marina, daughter and co-heiress of John Bellers of

Kirby Bellars, county Leicester, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Anthony Houbye. They had two sons, Thomas and John. Thomas became the father of Gilbert Pynchbecke, who by his wife, Maude Benefield, had issue a son, Nicolas Pynchbecke, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Harrington, Knight, and sister of Mary Harrington, who became the wife of William Grene, of whom hereafter. Nicolas Pynchbecke of Pinchbeck left no male issue, and his daughter and co-heiress, Anne Pynchbecke, married John Colvile of Newton Colvile in the Isle of Ely, and was mother of Richard Colvile, whose wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnadiston of Ketton in Suffolk, Knight, was living in 1605. The present family of Colvile, of Lullington Hall, Derbyshire, are descended from this match; and to this day the family *quarter* the arms of Pynchbecke, namely—*Argent, on a bend sable, a bezant*.

Believe me, Mr. Editor,

Yours, etc.,

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

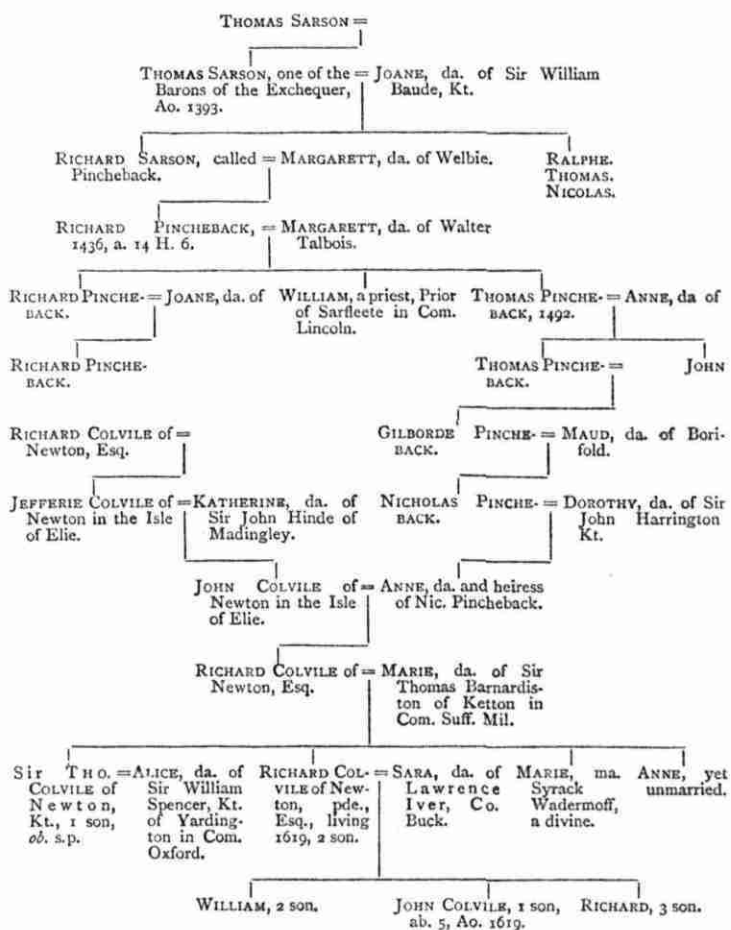
New Adelphi Chambers,

London, All Souls' Day, 1873.

P.S.—In my next letter I purpose giving an account of the heraldry on the twenty-two shields on the altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Pynchbecke, Knight. Since writing the above I find that the William Pynchbecke mentioned above was Rector of Surfleet in 1494, in which year he was admitted a member of "The *Corpus Christi* Guild" at Boston.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF SARSON AND
PINCHBECK

Transcript at
Lullington.

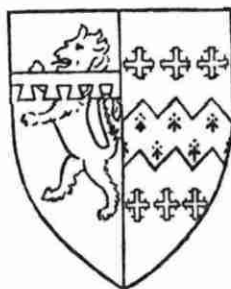


Heraldic Visitation of Cambr., by Henry St. George Clarencieux, Ao. 1619, College of Arms, London, c. ii. p. 14.

(17) RICHARD COLVILE

Ob. 1602

Inquis. Post
Mortem, 44 Eliz.,
No. 49.



Little is known of Richard Colvile beyond the facts of his marriage and death, and he can only have been in possession of the family property for a short time.

He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston of Ketton in Suffolk (nineteenth Knight of that family lineally descended), by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Hauchet, Esq. of Herts. Sir Thomas's mother was Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Walsingham of Seabury.

They left issue—

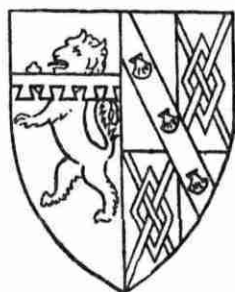
1. Thomas (Sir), his heir (18).
2. Richard (18a).
3. Maria, born 1587, married Sydracke Undermott, a divine; in some Visitations styled Von der Mott, a Dutchman.
4. Anne, unmarried in 1619.

After Richard Colvile's death, his widow married Thomas Goulding of Hinkworth, Herts, and Porlingford in County Suffolk.

Shirley's *Noble
and Gentle Men of
England*.

Barnardiston of Ketton was one of the most ancient knightly families in England. They possessed the town of Barnardiston, County Suffolk, from the Conquest. Geoffrey de Barnardiston of Barnardiston, temp. Edw. I., married the daughter and heir of Newmarch, and by her became possessed of Keddington or Ketton, which continued the principal residence of the family till the death of Sir John, 6th Baronet, in 1745. Two baronetcies were conferred on the family, now both extinct,—one in 1663 on Sir Thomas Barnardiston, M.P. for Suffolk; and one on his cousin, Sir Samuel Barnardiston of Brightwell. Their arms were—*Azure, a fesse dancetté ermine between six cross crosslets argent*.

(18) SIR THOMAS COLVILE

Nat. 1585; *ob.* 1611

Sir Thomas Colvile succeeded his father in 1602, and in 1607 he was knighted by King James I., as appears from the following passage in a letter of Sir George Chatsworth's:—

"NEWMARKET, *Nov.* 24, 1607.

"On the King's return from Newmarket, he knighted at Whitehall, Sir James Oxenford and Sir Thomas Wilford, both of Kent; and at Theobalds, Sir John" (a mistake for Sir Thomas) "Colvile and Sir Ralph Shelton, both of Norfolk."

Sir George Chatsworth to Earl Shrewsbury, *Nov.* 24, 1607.
1607.

He married Alice, daughter of Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, by Margaret, daughter of Francis Bowyer of Radley Hall, Middlesex, and sister of Sir William Bowyer, Teller of Exchequer.¹ Alice or Allyce Spencer was baptized at Yarnton, July 1, 1590, and was living in 1651. She was niece to Sir Thomas Spencer of Claverdon, called by Sir William Dugdale, "The Mirror of Warwickshire."

¹ *Vide* Monument to Sir W. Spencer in Yarnton Church.

² Sir Thomas Colvile died intestate, October 17, 1611, and his only son having died an infant, he was succeeded by his brother Richard (18a).

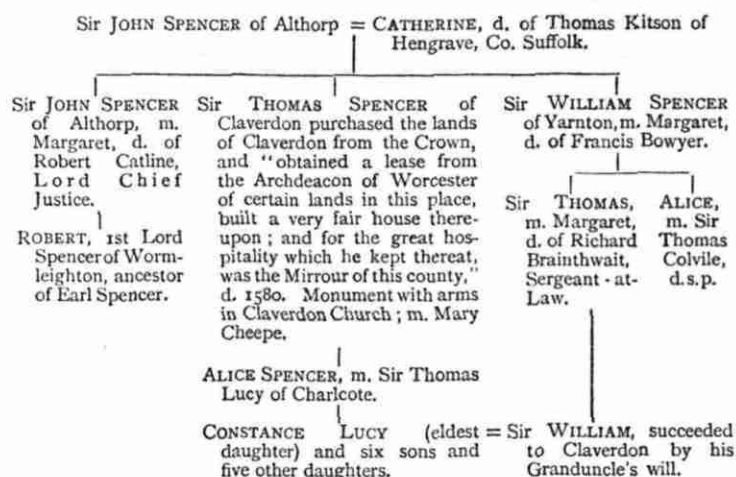
² Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. ix. 1611.

It appears from the Indenture of Dame Alice Colvile's dower remaining among the family papers, that the third part of the lands of Sir Thomas were settled upon her, and were rented by her nephew, William Colvile (according to an indenture still remaining, drawn up in 1651), at £350 per annum.

It appears likewise from some articles of agreement, drawn up and signed by Alice Colvile, that Richard Colvile, her brother-in-law, agreed to give over to the said Dame Alice, "one coach with three coach-horses, and one road mare, all with their respective furniture; likewise one small hand-bason and ewer of silver, and porringer with a cover of silver, one bottle of silver and gilt, being a portion of the goods of Sir Thomas Colvile, her late husband, deceased."

Dugdale's
Warwickshire.

PEDIGREE OF DAME ALICE SPENCER



Arms of Spencer—Quarterly argent and gules; on the second and third quarters a fret or; over all on a bend sable three escallops of the first.

(18a) RICHARD COLVILE

Nat. 1588; *ob.* 1650

The premature death of Sir Thomas Colvile at the age of 26 put his brother Richard in possession of the family property. His first act was to execute an indenture of agreement, in continuance of an ancient entail¹ by which, in default of male issue of his own, all his property was

settled on his cousin-german, Jeffrey Colvile—son of Geoffrey Colvile and Margery Mackworth, and grandson of Sir John Colvile (16)—and his issue male, with limitations in favour of Nathaniel Barnardiston, son and heir of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Anthony Heveningham, and others.

Any hopes this deed may have raised were quickly frustrated by Richard's marriage two years later (1613)² with Sara, sister of Sir John Laurence of Iver, and the speedy appearance of eight sons. The marriage settlement was drawn up and signed in the year 1613,³ and in it is covenanted that they will be married before the ensuing Candlemas Day. Sir John Cage of the County of Cambridge, cousin-german of the bride, was one of her trustees. Her fortune was £2000, and about £300 a year was settled on her out of the family property, with the manor-house of Newton, for her jointure. This last she never enjoyed, for she predeceased her husband, dying April 17, 1631.⁴ The Laurence family were rich London merchants, and had a chapel and burial-place

1611.

¹ Transcript of original made by F. L. Colvile.

² Marriage settlement, penes C. R. Colvile.

1613.

³ Marriage settlement, penes C. R. Colvile.

1613.

⁴ *Vide* Monument at Chelsea.

1631.

48897

MAY 12 1853

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF LONDON
OF THE CITY OF LONDON

¹ *History of Chelsea*,
vol. i. p. 221.

of their own in the Parish Church of Chelsea; and there Mrs. Colvile was buried. Against the north wall of the chapel is a monument in memory of her.¹

"From four small trusses ornamented with human heads rise two Doric pillars with a curved entablature which supports a pediment. The soffit of the cornice is decorated with clouds, stars, and a dove; and on the edge of the cornice is a passage of Scripture (1 Corinth. ch. 15, v. 52). Between the pillars is a half-length figure of a female wrapped in a winding-sheet, with her hands in a supplicating position, and as rising from the tomb. The following inscription is underneath in gilt letters:—

And you shall know that I am the Lord
when I have opened your graves, and
brought you up, O! my people, out of
the deep. Ezek. cap. 37, v. 13.

SACRED

TO THE BLESSED MEMORY OF THAT
UNSTAINED COPY AND RARE EXAMPLE
OF ALL VIRTUE

SARAH

WIFE TO RICHARD COLVILL, OF NEWTON
IN THE ISLE OF ELY, IN THE COUNTY
OF CAMBRIDGE, ESQ.

DAUGHTER OF THOMAS LAURENCE OF IVER
IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS, WHO, IN THE 40TH YEAR
OF HER AGE, RECEIVED A GLORIOUS REWARD
OF HER CONSTANT PIETY:

BEING THE HAPPY MOTHER OF 8 SONS AND 2 DAUGHTERS.

Wonder not, Reader, how this stone
Should be so smooth and pure, there's one
That lies within, by whose fair light
It shines so clear, and looks so bright—
The Carver's art could only give
A form, but not the power to live;

Nor shall it ever lose its grace
Till she arise and leave the place
For loss of whom the mournful urn
Shall fire, and to cinders turn.

Obiit 17 April 1631."

Close by is a curious monument to Thomas Laurence, the father of Sara Colvile, in which the figures of the children are represented kneeling behind their parents.

The year after his wife's death (1632), Richard Colvile was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. He was also a Justice of the Peace for his native county.

1632.

At some period, but the date is not known, he appears to have had a serious quarrel with Sir Thomas¹ (or, as Blomefield calls him, Sir Philip) Landon, Kt., for he sued him in the Court of Chivalry for words, etc.

¹ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. ix. p. 125.

In 1635 Richard Colvile seems to have contemplated a second marriage, as a settlement was drawn up in that year between him and Christian Gooch, widow of Thomas Gooch of Hoo in the County of Norfolk; but there is no evidence to show whether that marriage ever took place.

1635.

By Sarah Laurence he had issue—

1. John, born 1614; living 1619; died young.²
2. William, his heir (19), born before 1619.
3. Richard, born before 1619.
4. Nathaniel.
5. Edred.

² *Visitation of Cambridgeshire*, 1619.

6. Sarah, *ob.* 1667, buried at Brinklow in Warwickshire.³ Married James Hide of Bishop's Itchington, Gent., *ob.* 1671; left issue Sara, married Henry Young.⁴

³ *Vide* Pavement, Brinklow Church.

⁴ James Hide's will, penes C. R. Colvile.

7. Jeffrey of Walsoken (19a).

8. John of Lombard Street, London, banker and goldsmith. Owing probably to his mother's relations being rich merchants, he was sent to London when quite young, and apprenticed to Francis Bishopp, citizen and goldsmith. In May 1655 he was admitted to the Freedom of the City. Afterwards he lived in Lombard Street and kept the first bank of the day. He was much about court, and Pepys mentions him in his Diary.

A member of a prominent Cavalier family himself, he married, in 1658, a wife who had been brought up in equally Royalist surroundings.¹ Dorothea Juxon was the daughter of that saintly Bishop of London to whom the last word of his martyred King was addressed — that solemn word "Remember."

In 1669 John Colville bought the Manor of Popenhow, near Walsoken,² but dying the following year (1670), it was sold by his son Josiah in 1685. His wife long survived him. In 1678 she married again, John Lindsay, Esq. of London, citizen and goldsmith, and she was still living in 1707.

By her John Colville had issue—

i. Josiah,³ b. 1658, who succeeded his father in his Norfolk property, and appears to have taken a part in county business, as he is mentioned in 11 Will. III. (1698) as presiding with the Lord Bishop of Ely, John Bellamy, Esq., and others⁴ (by virtue of His Majesty's Commission from the Court of Chancery) at an inquisition for inquiring into and reforming deceits and breaches of trust concerning lands, tenements, and other things given to charitable uses, agreeable to the Act of 43 Eliz. Josiah

¹ *Vide Indenture*, penes C. R. Colville.

² Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. ix.

³ *Vide Monumenta Anglicana*, 1705.

⁴ Watson's *History of Wisbeach*, p. 473.

Colville died unmarried in 1705, and was buried at Newton.

ii. Martha, married 1685 John Holmes of London, citizen and goldsmith.

iii. Anne, married 1713, Francis North of London, citizen and apothecary.

iv. Thomas, died August 27, 1671.

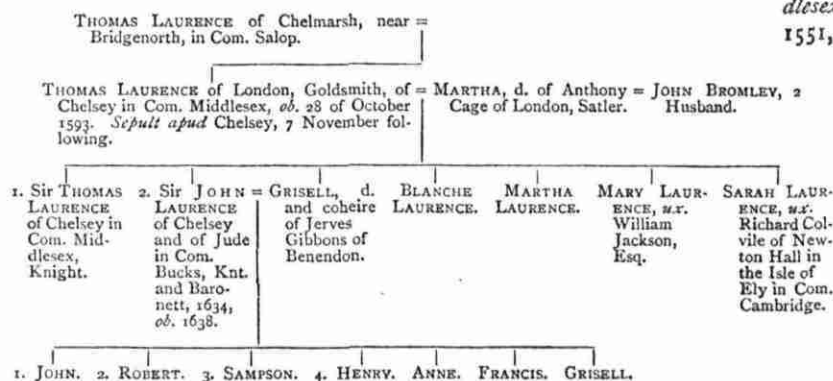
9. —, a son, died young.

10. ¹ Martha, married William Adams of Tid St. Maries, in County Hunts, Gent. ¹ *Visit. of Cambr.* 1684, College of Arms, K. 7, p. 98.

Richard Colville died in 1650, and is buried beside his wife in Chelsea Church.

PEDIGREE OF LAURENCE

Visitation of Middlesex, Harl. MS. 1551, f. 386.



Arms of Laurence—*Argent, a cross raguly gules. On the chief, three lions' heads regardant or.*

(19) WILLIAM COLVILE

Nat. ante 1619; ob. 1692

William Colvile was a devoted Loyalist, and one of those who shared the fortunes of their proscribed and wandering King in the evil days that followed on the defeat at Worcester. After the Restoration Charles II. intended to found an order of knighthood, called the "Order of the Royal

¹ Watson's *History of Wisbeach*, p.

Oak,"¹ to perpetuate the loyalty of those who in his troubles had faithfully adhered to him; but he abandoned the idea under the apprehension that it might likewise perpetuate dissensions better consigned to oblivion. William Colvile's name occurs among the intended knights; and a tradition in the family relates that the King had already knighted him in 1651, the year of his concealment at Boscobel.



A memorial of his attachment to the Royal cause is still preserved at Lullington, a little silver token which he used to carry in his pocket. It is in the form of a silver seal bearing the impression of two angels uniting the hearts of Charles I. and his subjects. The seal is about three-tenths of an inch in diameter; a slender stem rises above this, at the top of which is the King's head in profile, with long hair and Vandyke collar. The total height is about one inch and three-quarters. "It was the custom," says Watson,² "in those divided times for the partisans of King Charles

² Watson's *History of Wisbeach*, p. 485.

to carry certain tokens about with them, and if all the company produced one, conversation became free."

In 1653 William Colville married Anne,¹ widow of Anthony Goldesburgh of Godmanchester, and daughter of Sir Richard Stone of Stewkesly, Hunts, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bennet, Esq. of London.

¹ Marriage settlement, penes C. R. Colville.

The Restoration seems to have left William Colville as it found him, living peaceably and contentedly in his home. He was on the Commission of the Peace for Cambridgeshire, and in 1660, Sheriff of that county. Even down to the early days of this century, tradition still spoke largely of William Colville, who was much looked up to and respected. He was a rich man, the estate of Newton alone being estimated in 1660 at £1000 a year; and he is said to have lived in more style than any man in Cambridgeshire. He had a lawsuit with the Bishop of Ely about the marshes beyond the Roman Bank to the extent of 321 acres, which terminated in his, William Colville's, favour.²

² F. L. Colville.

His wife died in 1680, and was buried at Newton on the 10th of July of that year.³ The following inscription was engraved on her tomb:—

³ *Vide* Tombstone east end of centre aisle, Newton Church.

*"Cætera magnificis ditescant templa sepulchris,
Nostra satis ditas ossibus, Anna, tuis."*

("Others may magnificently adorn the place of the tomb,
Ours is enriched enough by thy bones, Anna!")

By her he had issue—

1. A daughter.
2. A daughter.
3. A daughter.
4. Richard, born and died 1656, buried at Newton.

His children appear all to have predeceased him; and for some years before his own death he was quite blind.¹ He died in 1692, and his will was proved at Peterborough July 6, 1692. He was buried at Newton, in the centre aisle beside his wife.

¹ F. L. Colvile.

Arms of Stone—*Argent, a fesse between three cinquefoils sable.*

(19a) JEFFREY COLVILE

Ob. 1699



Jeffrey Colvile lived at Walsoken, and in 1692 succeeded his brother William in the family property, but only enjoyed it for seven years.

He married Mary, daughter of John Peak of Walsoken, by Susanna —. She died in 1707, and was buried at Newton, March 24, 1707.²

² *Vide* Newton Registers.

They left issue—

1. Mary, born 1660; died 1679; buried at Walsoken.
2. Richard, his heir (20), born 1661.
3. Sarah, born 1663.
4. Martha, born and died 1665; buried at Walsoken.
5. Martha, born 1666; died 1669; buried at Walsoken.
6. Thomas, born 1668; died 1679; buried at Walsoken.
7. William, born and died 1672; buried at Walsoken.
8. Susanna, born 1673, heir in her issue to her

brother Richard. Married first Robert Barker, Esq., who died 1708, and was buried at Newton, by whom she had—

i. Robert Barker.

ii. Anne, married 1731 Henry Pitchford of Newton, by whom she had issue. Newton Registers.

Susanna Colvile married secondly, 1709, John Lumpkin, by whom she had—

iii. Colvile Lumpkin, born 1712.

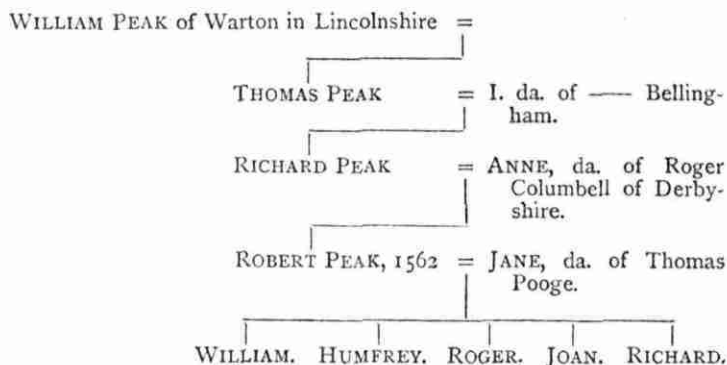
She died 1715, and is buried at Newton, where there is the following inscription on her tombstone:—

“Here lyeth ye bodie of Susanna, wife of Mr. John Lumpkin, and daughter of Jeff. Colvile, Gent., and died July 26th, 1715, aged 41 years. He died 1762, aged 80 years.” In Newton Churchyard.

John Lumpkin, her second husband, died 1762, and is buried in the north aisle at Newton, where he had been churchwarden 52 years.¹ Over the arches in the church are several sentences from Scripture which were painted by him. ¹ Watson's *History of Wisbeach*, p. 480.

Jeffrey Colvile died in 1699.

The following pedigree of Peak, taken 1563 in a Herald's *Visitation of Lincolnshire*, is in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps:—



Arms of Peak—*Vert, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased or, three cross crosslets argent.*

(20) RICHARD COLVILE

Nat. 1661; *ob.* 1723*Vide* Marriage Settlement.

Richard Colvile was trained to the law, and belonged to the Inner Temple. In addition to his paternal estate, he held property at Harrow-on-the-Hill, County Middlesex. In 1705 he married Frances, daughter and heiress of Thomas Carter (Lord Mayor of York in 1681), by Sarah, daughter of J. Pearson or

Lowthorpe. She had a fortune of £2500.

Richard Colvile died childless at Harrow-on-the-Hill in 1723, and is buried in Harrow Church. His wife died in 1729, and is buried there also.

Inscription on the tablet in Harrow Church :—

"Here lyes interred the body of Richard Colvile, Esq. of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, in the County of Cambridge, who departed this life the 15th day of July 1723, aged 62 years. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Carter, Esq. of the City of York, but had no issue. She erected this monument in memory of her most dear husband.

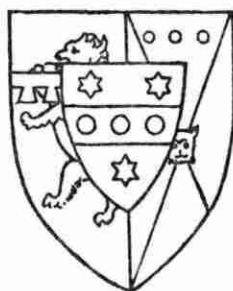
"The said Frances departed this life the 24th of June 1729, in the 51st year of her age, and is here interred."

Will in Doctors' Commons.

By his will, dated 1718, proved 1723, Richard Colvile left Newton to his wife for her life, with remainder at her death to his nephew Robert; failing whom and his children, the property was then to go to Colvile Lumpkin, the only son of his (Richard Colvile's) sister Susanna by her second husband.

Arms of Carter—*Azure, three buckles or.*

(21) ROBERT BARKER COLVILE

Ob. 1778.

Robert Barker Colvile succeeded to the estate of Newton on the death in 1729 of Frances Carter, widow of his uncle, Richard Colvile.

A tradition current at Newton relates that being known to be his uncle's heir, he was smuggled away by the Lumpkin family (the relations of the next heir) and sent to sea,

when a boy, in the hope that he might never return. An accident that he met with on board ship from a block of wood falling on his foot, made him lame for life, but he passed through other dangers unscathed, and got back to England in time to take possession of the rich inheritance awaiting him.

Other accounts represent him as a small man in figure, but extremely proud and reserved. Like so many of his race, he was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire (1739). He was also on the Commission of the Peace, and in 1769 was Town Bailiff of Wisbech, where in right of his second wife he held a good deal of property.

He seems to have watched with jealous care over the prosperity of Newton. Very active in his habits, he used to rise early in the morning to inspect his labourers and to transact business in his own person. Newton at that time was richly wooded, there being especially many oaks and ashes. He never would suffer a bough to be cut, thus acquiring the reputation of spoiling every boy in the parish. He took equal

Related to F. L. Colvile, 1843, by Bartholomew Harbur, retired Parish Clerk of Newton, and son of Robert Colvile's gamekeeper.

Related to F. L. Colvile, 1843, by Mrs. Taylor, aged 80, daughter of Mr. Ream, former land-steward at Newton.

Mrs. Taylor.

Bartholomew Harbur.

heed of the burial-place of his ancestors, gilding the iron rails that shut in the north aisle of the church, and laying down a black marble slab, on which the arms were engraved, at the entrance of the family vault. No one was allowed to walk into or out of church before him, nor was the clergyman suffered to begin before he came in. In spite of his severity and reserve, he was greatly beloved, probably because he was very just; and long after his death details like the above were handed down in the families of his old retainers. Probably the family estates were never in a more flourishing condition than under his care; the income arising from them amounting to £8110 a year.

He married first Anne, daughter of William Whiting of Swineshead, Lincolnshire (who died 1727), by Elizabeth his wife. By her, who died 1747, and is buried at Newton, he had issue—

1. Anne, died an infant 1730; buried at Newton.
2. Susan, died an infant 1730; buried at Newton.
3. Elizabeth, died an infant 1731; buried at Newton.
4. Richard, his heir (22), born 1732.
5. Anne, baptized at Leadenham, 1734.
6. Susanna, died 1741; buried at Newton.

Robert Colvile married secondly Jane, daughter and heiress of David Waite, Esq. of Wisbech and Elm (*ob.* 1776), Deputy-Lieut. for Norfolk. She died childless in 1771, and was buried at Newton. She left her property to her husband, and it eventually descended to his grandson, Nathaniel Colvile, D.D.

Robert Colvile died in 1778, and is buried at Newton. By his will he left Newton to Richard, his son, for his life, and after that to the latter's wife

for her life, and then to his eldest grandson Robert and his heirs, provided he did not marry against the consent of his parents. If he did, it was then to go to his second grandson Richard; to whom, after his son Richard's death, he left the property of Wisbech. But should Richard (his grandson) die without issue (which he did), the Wisbech property was then to go to Nathaniel, the third grandson; provided always that as soon as the heir came into possession, or as soon as the possessor was 24 years of age, he should reside there. Should the inheritor fail to make it his usual residence, he willed that the said estate should pass from him to the next heir, as if he had died without issue. When any of his grandsons were in possession they might marry who they pleased. All the plate that came with the Wisbech estate was willed away with it.

Thus carefully did Robert Colvile tie up the long descended lands and the old home he loved so dearly; and yet how fruitless were these efforts to save them from the fate he dreaded!

Arms of Whiting—*Per saltire, azure and ermine, a leopard's face or, in chief three bezants.*

Arms of Waite—*Argent, on a fesse between three stars sable, three torteaux of the first.*

(22) RICHARD COLVILE

Nat. 1732; *ob.* April 11, 1784

¹ See Pedigree,
Appendix IV.

Richard Colvile was baptized at Newton, January 23, 1732. In 1759 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Acton of Bramford Hall, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Fowle, Esq. of Brome Hall, Norfolk (*ob.* 1734). In addition to her royal descent¹ she brought with her a fortune of £8000; in lieu of part of which (£2700) her husband was given Hemingstone Hall in Suffolk with 120 acres of land. Richard Colvile had always had extravagant tastes, and even his wife's ample fortune did not keep him long out of difficulties. His father refused to pay his debts, and did his best by his settlement of the family property to put it out of his son's power to dissipate it. At Robert Colvile's death in 1772, Richard's creditors, finding that he had only a life interest in the estate, would not allow him to live at Newton, as they knew he would never practise any economy there. He accordingly went abroad and spent some years in Holland. His wife, who at first had been left in England, probably at Hemingstone, her own place, was so devoted to him that she could not bear the separation, and soon followed him abroad. His money difficulties were a great anxiety to her, and she is said to have told a friend that she would willingly part with all her jewels if only her husband's affairs could be put straight again. Her affection for him was so great

that six months after his death in 1784, she died of a broken heart. They were buried together at Hemingstone, where the following inscription is placed above their grave:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
RICHARD COLVILE
LATE OF THIS PARISH ESQUIRE
WHO DIED APRIL 12, 1784
AGED 52 YEARS.
HE WAS A SINCERE FRIEND AND COMPASSIONATE
TO THE POOR.

HERE ALSO LYETH THE BODY OF
ELIZABETH HIS LATE WIFE
WHO WAS THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF
NATHANIEL ACTON
LATE OF THIS PARISH ESQUIRE
BY ELIZABETH HIS WIFE.
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
ON OCT. 9, 1784, AGED 47 YEARS.

The portrait of Mrs. Colvile (Elizabeth Acton), now at Lullington, is by Gainsborough. It belonged to her second daughter, Miss Colvile, and at her death in 1847 was handed over by her executors to General Robert Henry Colvile, who left it to C. R. Colvile, M.P.

Richard Colvile left issue—

1. Elizabeth Anne, b. Nov. 12, 1759; married Rev. W. Gee, Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich; died his widow, Jan. 2, 1847.
2. Harriet, b. June 12, 1761; died July 30, 1847.
3. Charlotte, b. July 12, 1762, baptized at Hemingstone; married, 1795, John Pearson of Acle, Norfolk, Gent.
4. Robert, his heir (23), b. Sept. 3, 1763.
5. Richard of Furnival's Inn, Barrister-at-Law,

died, unmarried, April 18, 1788, at Salt Hills, on his way to Bristol Hot Wells, of consumption, caught from sleeping in a damp bed.

6. Nathaniel, b. 1771, baptized at Hemingstone, April 26, 1771, succeeded on the death of his brother Richard to the house at Wisbech and estates at Wisbech, Elm, and Leverington, in accordance with his grandfather Robert Colvile's will. He was a Magistrate for Suffolk and Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions. He went into the Church, received the degree of D.D., and was Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk. He died Feb. 7, 1847, and is buried at Lawshall. In 1794 he married Amy Letitia, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Purvis, Rector of Melton, Suffolk, second son of Admiral Purvis of Darsham, Suffolk. She died in 1816; and by her he had issue—

i. Nathaniel, M.A., Clerk in Holy Orders, born at Clifton, Nov. 20, 1800; Rector of Livermere; died at Geneva, Dec. 17, 1860. He married first in 1825, Emma, daughter of C. B. Metcalfe, Esq. of Hawstead, who died Feb. 14, 1840, leaving two daughters, Clara Harriet Emma, died 1849, and Augusta Letitia, died young. He married secondly Alicia Mary, daughter of H. Massey, Esq.

ii. William, Rector of Baylham and Brome, died 1859. He married Louisa, daughter of General Kelso of Bungay, Suffolk, who died Sept. 12, 1867, and had issue—1. William Edward Acton, b. April 3, 1844; d. unmarried, July 10, 1869; buried at Baylham. 2. Louisa Marion Frances, married Alexander Mackay Mackenzie, General commanding "Meywar Bheel" Corps. 3. Emily Mary. 4. Amy Florence, married

Charles Burch Phillipps of Barham Hall, Suffolk, Major 6th Reg. Foot. 5. Margaret Ellen, married in 1860 Major Wynyard Battye, 65th Bengal Infantry, and died 1878. 6. Alethea Katherine. 7. Elizabeth Harriet Grace, married Colonel George Anson Hillyard, Rifle Brigade. 8. Agnes Philippa. 9. Adela Constance.

iii. Frances, born 1799; died, unmarried, 1864.

iv. Alethea, married John Leman Ewen, Esq., Valewood, Surrey, and Reydon, Suffolk.

v. Amy Alicia, born 1797; married, 1820, Barrington Purvis, Captain R.N.; died 1850, leaving Philippa Purvis, married 1841, Captain Kelso, 72nd Highlanders, of Horkesley Park, Essex, and had a son, Barrington Robert Kelso.

vi. Philippa, died, unmarried, 1819.

7. Jane, born 1769; died at Newton 1775, the last of the family buried there.

The Acton arms are—*Gules, a fesse within a bordure engrailed ermine.*

(23) ROBERT COLVILE

Nat. Sept. 3, 1763; *ob.* Sept. 24, 1799

By the death of his father and mother within six months of each other, Robert Colvile came into entire possession of the property of Newton almost immediately after coming of age. The heavy debts left by his father and the bad order into which his extravagance and negligence had brought both the house and the property, were beyond the power of Robert, who was young and a bad man of business, to put right again; so in 1792 the estate, which had been for over 500 years in the family, was brought to the hammer. It was said afterwards that Robert Colvile was very ill-advised as to the sale, and that £47,532, 6s. 6d., the exact sum brought by the Hall and the lands, was far below its real value. There was still a great deal of timber on the property, though much had been cut down and sold by Richard Colvile, and the saying went that never had such a bargain been made in Cambridgeshire, as was made by the purchaser, Mr. Redin.

He pulled down the Hall, a many-gabled picturesque old house, and sold the materials for £100 to a man called Tim Förster of Sutton, who acquired so much money out of the affair, that he and two friends made their fortune by it; till at last the story got about that in pulling down the Hall a large chest of gold had been found in the oak panelling of one of the rooms. Whether this was the case or not, it



Engraved by J. H. P.

Revised by J. H. P.

NEWTON HALL,

The ancient Seat of the Family of *Clude*, who resided there for 900 Years — Burnt down in 1563.

The estate is now sold to Sir C. H. Calvert of Duffield Hall, Leicestershire, with assurance of high Respect.

By his obliged and obedient humble Servant, J. H. P.

at London, in the Strand, at the Sign of the Crown.

was popularly said that the bargain "had made three gentlemen and one beggar," the beggar being Mr. Redin, to whom the purchase of Newton never brought any good. He bought it without having sufficient money of his own to pay for it; and was eventually obliged to sell the modern farmhouse, which he had built on the site of the old Hall in 1807, together with a considerable portion of the estate, to Mr. Edward Todd of London in 1823.

Mr. Frederick Leigh Colvile, who visited Newton in 1843, found some of the older inhabitants of the village still alive who remembered the old Hall and its former owners; and from them he gathered the following particulars. Bartholomew Harbur, the former parish clerk, remembered the day when the news arrived that the property had passed from its ancient possessors. He was mowing thistles, and the farmer who employed him came up to him and said, "You may leave off now, we are all discharged." Mrs. John Taylor, the daughter of one of the bailiffs, described the Hall to him. The sitting-rooms all opened one into the other, so as to form a sort of gallery, and the walls were covered with old pictures. She gave a very pleasant description of the gardens, which were, however, more shrubberies than gardens, being filled with creepers and roses, and those flowers and shrubs which usually served to ornament the grounds of our less fastidious ancestors. The shrubbery ran quite round the field under the trees which belt the enclosure. At that time (1843) a fish pond still remained, as well as a pond in which the coach-horses were watered. The kitchen gardens also survived, and in them were two old mulberry trees which grew close to the walls of the old house.

Over the gateway of the old Hall was the family crest, a lion passant, carved in wood of the period of



James I.'s reign. It stood above the arch in the garden wall, and when the Hall was demolished it was carried off to the village inn, where it long served as the sign of "The White Lion," or the "Colvile Arms." The late C. R. Colvile rescued it from its undignified position, and it now stands over the porch at Lullington.

The late Mrs. Harriet Colvile—daughter of Richard Colvile (22)—told Mr. F. L. Colvile that a part of the old Hall had been pulled down prior to its demolition, though not within her recollection. It had evidently been larger in former days. Over the mantelpiece, in the servants' hall, was this inscription—

Whosoever sits down and says not grace,
Sits down a fool, and gets up an ass.

Robert Colvile was one of the handsomest men of his day. He stood 6 feet 1 in his stockings, and was such a favourite in society that the Duchess of Cumberland is said to have remarked no party was

complete without him. His wife was as good-looking as himself. Beautiful miniatures of both by Englehart are preserved at Lullington, and a lovely picture of Mrs. Colvile hangs there in the dining-room. She was the daughter of Sir Charles Asgill, and of half French extraction; her mother, Sarah Theresa Pratviel, being descended from an ancient family in the south of France. A full account of the Asgill and Pratviel families is given in the Appendix. Mrs. Colvile was celebrated for her beauty, and there are frequent allusions to it in the fashionable papers of the day.

See Appendix V.

After the sale of Newton, Robert Colvile lived at Hemingstone, the place he had inherited from his mother, but a year or two later he sold that also for about £3700. He then bought the estate of Burford and Box Hill in Surrey; but it seems to have been his fate never to settle anywhere for long, and that in its turn came to the hammer. He was meditating another purchase when he died rather suddenly at Hertford Park, Wiltshire, which he was renting at the time.

Robert Colvile died in 1799, at the early age of 36. His widow survived him till 1825, and spent the remainder of her life in London. They are buried side by side in Hemingstone Church, where the following inscription is placed:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
ROBERT COLVILE ESQUIRE
LATE OF NEWTON HALL IN THE ISLE OF ELY
AND OF HEMINGSTONE HALL IN THIS COUNTY
WHO DIED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1799, AGED 36 YEARS.
ADORNED WITH EVERY MANLY VIRTUE
HE WAS UNIVERSALLY BELOVED.

SACRED ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF
AMELIA HIS WIFE
DAUGHTER OF SIR CHARLES ASGILL BART.
WHO DIED 12TH JULY 1825, AGED 65 YEARS.
LOVELY AND EXCELLENT IN EVERY RELATION OF LIFE
GENTLEST IN AFFECTIONS, EXALTED IN MIND
HER MEMORY IS REVERED BY HER SURVIVING SONS
WHO PLACED THIS MONUMENTAL TABLET
IN RECORD OF THEIR PARENTS.

Robert Colvile adopted as his motto, "Mieux
être que paroître."

He left issue—

1. Charles Henry (Sir), his heir (24).

2. Frederick Charles Acton, born Dec. 4, 1792.

At 13 years of age he was placed at the Military College at Gt. Marlow, and at 15 joined the 3rd Foot Guards as Ensign in 1808; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1808; Captain, Dec. 9, 1813. He served as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) in the Peninsular War. Embarking at Deal with the Guards in 1810 for Cadiz, then besieged, he was present at the battle of Barossa, at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the action of El Bodon, battle of Vittoria, the two sieges of San Sebastian, and passage of the Bidassoa. He then proceeded to Holland, and was present at the affair of Mersum and the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. For his services he received a medal with four clasps.

He married, July 23, 1817, Mary, sister to Chandos, first Lord Leigh, and third daughter of James Henry Leigh, Esq., M.P., of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, and Adlestrop House, Gloucestershire, by the Hon. Julia Judith Twisleton, daughter of Thomas, tenth Lord Saye and Sele. Captain Colville retired in 1819 on half-pay, and in 1824 took, on lease, Barton House, Warwickshire, where he resided over forty-three years. He was J.P. for the counties of Warwick, Gloucester, Worcester, and Oxford. On leaving Barton in 1868, he purchased a house in Leamington, where he died on Feb. 2, 1872. His wife died on June 6th of the previous year. They were buried at Ashow.

They had issue—

i. Frederick Leigh, M.A., born June 4, 1818; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford. Ordained Deacon and appointed to the curacy of Ashow, Kenilworth, in 1841, and in 1842 was presented by his uncle, Lord Leigh, to the living of Leek Wootton, Warwick. Was afterwards Domestic Chaplain at Stoneleigh Abbey, and to Lady Charles Bertie Percy at Guy's Cliffe, and Rural Dean of Coventry. Married, July 28, 1847, Caroline Mary, second daughter of the Rev. William Mansel, Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks, eldest son of Sir William Mansel, Bart. of Ischoed, Carmarthenshire, and had issue—

1. Edward Leigh Mansel, born Nov. 13, 1856.

2. Spencer Twisleton (twin), born Nov. 13, 1856; married, Dec. 6, 1894, Agnes Katherine, daughter of the late Rev. Sterling Westhorp, Rector of Ilston, Glamorganshire.

3. Gerald Henry, born April 27, 1859; ordained Deacon 1884, Priest 1885; appointed Vicar of Dodford, Northants, 1888; married, Jan. 20, 1886, Mary Elinor, daughter of the Rev. Brabazon Hallowses of Glapwell Hall, Derbyshire, and has issue—(1) Mansel Brabazon Fiennes, born Jan. 19, 1887. (2) Geraldine Mary, born July 10, 1888; died Sept. 1888. (3) Margaret Elinor.

4. Mary Emily Mansel, born July 19, 1853; died July 21, 1853.

5. Harriet Emily.

The Rev. F. L. Colvile was a man of literary and antiquarian pursuits. He published in 1869 the *Worthies of Warwickshire*, which has become a standard work among the histories of the county. He also wrote a *History of Stoneleigh Abbey*, a *Catechism on the Liturgy of the Church of England*, and various pamphlets and manuscripts. He took the same interest as his cousin, Mr. Colvile, M.P., in the history of his family; and the results of his researches are gathered together in two large folio volumes, beautifully illustrated with every print and drawing he could collect bearing on the subject, and which have been of great assistance in the compiling of this history. The motto which he always used, and which was on his book-plate, is "*Vyse à la Fyne.*"

In 1875 he succeeded, on the death of his uncle, General Robert Henry Colvile, to Kempsey House, Worcester, which he sold in 1878. Owing to failing health, he resigned the living of Leek Wootton in 1880. He died at

his house at Bournemouth on March 28, 1886, and was buried at Leek Wootton, where a brass tablet is erected in the church to his memory.

ii. Emily, born March 21, 1821; died July 21, 1837.

iii. Henry Chandos, born August 28, 1822; educated at Winchester College as Founder's Kin. Being destined for India, he was afterwards sent to the Military College at Addiscombe, but before his time there was over, he died at Barton House, Warwickshire (then the residence of his father), August 10, 1840.

iv. Graham, born Sept. 5, 1824; entered the army as Ensign in the 43rd Light Infantry, August 5, 1842; Lieutenant without purchase, June 11, 1847; sold out, 1851; died in Australia, March 17, 1854, while serving with the Mounted Police.

v. George Twisleton, born June 15, 1826; entered the navy as a Midshipman, Feb. 1840, and joined H.M.S. *Talbot* (Capt. Codrington) on the Mediterranean Station; was present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, Nov. 1840, and received the British and Turkish medal; joined H.M.S. *Carysfort* (Capt. Lord John Paulet) at the Sandwich Isles in 1843, and served on the South American Station; was appointed Feb. 1847 to H.M.S. *Rosamond* (Capt. John Foote), and in October of that year left Plymouth for the Cape Station; promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, July 24, 1848, and exchanged to the *Geyser* (Capt. Francis Brown), then at the Mauritius. In 1850 joined H.M.S. *Excellent*, from which he was appointed

First Lieutenant on H.M.S. *Odin* (Commander Sir William Wiseman), specially commissioned to convey the Ambassador, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and suite to Cronstadt.

In Feb. 1852 he joined H.M.S. *Rodney* (Capt. Graham, C.B.), in which ship he served during the Crimean War, and was present at the bombardment of Odessa. Attached to the Naval Brigade, he commanded a battery before Sevastopol, and took part in the battle of Inkermann. He received the Crimean medal with Inkermann and Sevastopol clasps and Turkish medal, and was created an officer of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie of the fifth class.

In Feb. 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in July 1856 appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Camilla*, a sixteen-gun sloop, in which he sailed to the Cape, where he arrived Nov. 1856, and thence proceeded to China, where war had broken out. From Hong Kong, which he reached Feb. 1857, he went to Amoy, between which place and Foochow he cruised in search of the pirates infesting that coast, capturing many, and destroying their junks. Afterwards he was stationed for some months in the river Min, where he did good service in maintaining order in that district. In Feb. 1858 he left for Canton, where he saw some fighting, taking part in the attack on the village of Sam, the affair at Shuk-sing, and expedition to Fatshan.

In March 1859 he was appointed acting Captain on H.M.S. *Niger*, and from Hong Kong made an expedition, together with the

gunboats *Clown* and *Janus*, against a pirate-stockaded village at Tscoochong, which he carried by assault, destroying thirty-six guns and nearly forty piratical vessels.

He left Shanghai for Japan in the *Camilla* on May 19, 1860, and sailed on Sept. 1 from Yedo for Hakodate to settle a dispute between H.M. Consul there and the natives; and, when on her return voyage, the ship is supposed to have been overtaken by a typhoon on the 9th of September, and to have foundered with all on board. A marble tablet to Captain Colville's memory is erected in Lullington Church, Derbyshire.

vi. Maria, born March 23, 1828; died Feb. 28, 1838.

vii. Isabel, married, June 21, 1849, John Clavell Mansel Pleydell of Whatcombe, Dorset, eldest son of Colonel Mansel, C.B., of Smedmore, Dorset, by Louisa, heiress of E. M. Pleydell, Esq. of Whatcombe. He is heir-presumptive of the baronetcy of Mansel, J.P. and D.L. and C.C. of Dorset, High Sheriff 1876, and patron of three livings. They have issue—

1. Edmund Morton, J.P., born June 30, 1850; late 12th Lancers; retired as Lieut.-Colonel, 1888; married, 1885, Kathleen, daughter of Sir Thomas Grove, Bart. of Ferne, and has issue—(1) Edmund Morton, born Dec. 23, 1886. (2) Vivien. (3) Daphne. (4) Henry Grove Morton, born 1895.

2. John Colville Morton, born October 21, 1851; M.A., Rector of Branston, Lincolnshire; married, 1879, Beatrice Maud, eldest daughter

of Robert Smith, Esq. of Goldings, Herts. Has issue—(1) Dorothy Isabel Morton. (2) Cicely Morton. (3) John Morton, born March 15, 1884. (4) Evan Morton (twin), born March 15, 1884. (5) Harry Percy Morton, born 1891. (6) Ralph Morton, born 1895.

3. Henry Bingham Morton, born Dec. 6, 1852; died Feb. 21, 1886; Captain Royal Fusiliers; served with Mounted Infantry in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the actions of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star).

viii. Fiennes Middleton, born April 4, 1832; Ensign, 14th August 1850; Lieutenant, 23rd November 1852; Captain, 9th October 1855; Major, 11th February 1862; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 21st March 1865; Lieut.-Colonel, 20th September 1871; Colonel, May 1872; Major-General, 2nd December 1882; retired with honorary rank of Lieut.-General, 12th Oct. 1887.

Served with the 43rd Light Infantry in the Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-8; present at the capture of Kirwee, and actions of Chihakroto and Punghattie Pass; commanded three companies of the regiment during the operations in Bundelcard under Brigadier Carpenter (twice mentioned in despatches; medal).

Served in the New Zealand War, 1864-5; present at the engagements of Maketu, Te Ranga, Waijeno, Te Poro, Kavinru, Ngakuni-kuni (severely wounded, right thigh, bone fractured, 22nd October 1865); three times mentioned in despatches, thanked in General Orders; brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; C.B. medal.

Commanded the 43rd from September 1871 to December 1875, the 21st Brigade Depot at Shrewsbury from December 1876 to December 1881. Appointed to the command of the Welsh Border (Volunteer Infantry) Brigade, 11th July 1888.

Lieut.-General Colvile married first, at Bangalore, September 1856, Mary Grier, daughter of Major Horatio Nelson Noble, of the Indian Army, son of Admiral Noble. She died in England, October 16, 1859, aged 23. Her only child, Fiennes Henry Julius, died at Bangalore, February 8, 1858.

Lieut.-General Colvile married, secondly, 7th Nov. 1862, Helen Harriette, third daughter of Major Hugh Stafford Northcote, and has issue—

1. George Northcote, born 1867; Captain 1st Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; married, 1894, Eleanor Harriet, daughter of William Augustus Ferguson-Davie, Esq.

2. Fiennes Maurice, born 1872; Lieut. 4th Batt. S. Wales Borderers.

3. Agnes.

4. Mary Helen.

ix. Caroline Mary.

3. Augustus Asgill, born April 24, 1794; educated at Eton; admitted Ch. Ch. Oxon. 1813; B.A. 1817; M.A. 1820; Rector of Great and Little Livermere, Suffolk; married first, November 9, 1830, Maria, daughter of Edmund Broderip, Esq. of Bath, who died January 15, 1835, leaving issue—

i. Amelia Elizabeth, married, February 16, 1885, Henry Murray Lane, Esq., Chester Herald.

ii. Robert Acton, born October 4, 1832; Clerk

in Holy Orders, B.A. of Christ College, Cambridge.

Married, secondly, in Paris, August 10, 1839, Miss Mary Anne Hemings, who died June 28, 1882, and had issue—

iii. Eleonora Mary Anne Augusta, married, April 18, 1888, Herbert Coke Fowler, Clerk in Holy Orders.

iv. Augustus Henry Asgill, born December 3, 1841; Captain Madras Cavalry; married, November 18, 1869, Ethel, daughter of Rev. A. F. Boucher, and has issue—1. Edith Anne. 2. Margaret Ethel. 3. Mildred Elizabeth. 4. Cecil Augustus Bradshaw, born March 24, 1876.

v. Charles Frederick, born February 4, 1843; Lieut.-Colonel 11th Foot; married, July 3, 1867, Eliza Mary, daughter of Charles Rowe, Esq. of Liverpool, and has issue—1. Henry Charles Asgill, born May 11, 1868. 2. Amelia Beatrice, died February 9, 1872. 3. Charles Rowe, born July 29, 1870. 4. Alice Maud. 5. Augustus Gilbert, born February 10, 1874. 6. Arthur Montague, born April 12, 1876. 7. Ernest Frederick, born May 20, 1879. 8. Kenneth Newton, born May 27, 1884.

vi. Harriet Emily, married, June 8, 1876, Edward Merrick Cockell, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, and has issue—1. Florence Mary. 2. Beatrice Emily Harbin. 3. Charles Edward Buckland, born 1880. 4. Robert Asgill, born 1882.

vii. Julia Louisa, married, April 15, 1869, William Scott Barrett, Esq. of Liverpool, and has issue—1. Mary Louisa. 2. Henry Augustus, born 1875. 3. Constance Amy. 4. Margaret

Joyce. 5. William Edward Colvile, born 1880. 6. Charles John, born 1881; died 1881. 7. Colin Ewart, born 1883. 8. Alice Eleanora. 9. Hugh Scott, born 1887.

viii. Henry Algernon, born January 29, 1846; Lay Missioner, Diocese of Lichfield; married, June 22, 1869, Kathleen, daughter of Rev. Holland Lomax, and has issue—1. Algernon Holland, born 1870; B.A. Oxon. 2. Reginald Johnston Asgill, born 1873. 3. Mary Isabel. 4. Lancelot Edward, born 1876. 5. Kathleen. 6. Irene Moncrief.

ix. Asgill Horatio, born March 18, 1847; Clerk in Holy Orders; married, October 3, 1889, Emily, daughter of Warden Sergison, Esq. of Cuckfield Park, Sussex.

The Rev. Augustus Asgill Colvile died June 27, 1865, and is buried at Livermere, Suffolk.

4. Robert Henry, born July 12, 1795. Appointed Ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards, December 29, 1813; Lieutenant and Captain, November 26, 1817; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, July 26, 1830; Colonel, December 31, 1844. Left the Guards on being promoted to the rank of Major-General, June 30, 1854. Became Lieut.-General, July 20, 1860; General, March 27, 1868; and in the year 1864 accepted the Colonelcy of the 12th Regiment of Foot.

He married, July 12, 1836, Julia, eldest daughter of James Henry Leigh, Esq., M.P., of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire. In 1860 he purchased Kempsey House, Worcester, for which county he was a J.P. and D.L.

General Colvile died in London, November 1,

1875. His wife died January 21, 1871. They are buried at Kempsey.

Many of the pictures at Lullington were collected by him and left by him to his nephew, the late C. R. Colvile.

Asgill arms—Per fesse, argent and vert, a pale counterchanged in each piece of the first, a lion's head erased gules.

(24) SIR CHARLES HENRY COLVILE

Nat. April 6, 1789; *ob.* September 28, 1833



Sir Charles was only ten years of age at his father's death. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and in 1812 he received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of his standing proxy for Lord Lynedoch at his investiture of the Bath. Lord Lynedoch was then pursuing his victorious career in the Peninsula, and Sir Charles Colvile's second brother, Frederick, was on his staff as A.D.C.

In 1813 Sir Charles married Harriet Anne, daughter of Thomas Porter Bonell, Esq., by Anne, daughter of Joseph Bradshaw of Barton Hall, Derbyshire. The family of Bonell is of ancient Flemish descent; but, through his mother, Thomas Bonell represented the families of Porter and Coape, and inherited the estate of Duffield, near Derby, as heir-at-law of Henry Porter. He was born in 1756, went into the army and joined the 61st Regiment, which, from 1774 to 1782, was stationed at Minorca. It was

probably during that time that he went over to Algiers, where the Dey presented him with a silver sheathed sword, which is still preserved in the Colvile family. He appears also to have fallen into the hands of the French, from the following written parole signed at Ostend, 16th November 1779 :—

“ Je soussigné, T. P. Bonell, Lieutenant du 61^{me} Regiment d'Inf^{rie} ayon eut la permission de retourner en Angleterre, promets et m'engage sur ma parole d'honneur de me point servir par terre ni par mer contre la France, ni contre ses alliés jusqu'à ce que mon échange ait été consommé. À Ostend le 16^{me} Novembre 1779.

Signe “T. P. BONELL.”

He died January 2, 1797. Lady Colvile was his only child, and she brought, on her marriage, the estate of Duffield and a fortune of £5000 a year to her husband.

Sir Charles filled the office of High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1831. The following year he stood for the Borough of Derby, and made an unsuccessful attempt to overturn the Cavendish interest, which had not been opposed for fifty years. The result of the poll was—Strutt, 911; Cavendish, 744; Colvile, 445. His constitution never recovered the effects of this contest. He went abroad for his health, and died at Stuttgart, September 28, 1833. Lady Colvile only survived him two years, and died at Nice in December 1835.

Sir Charles was of middle stature, and slightly resembled the statesman Pitt. On one occasion, when walking in London, he was followed into a shop by three men, who politely asked him for some anecdotes of the great statesman, whose life they were then employed in writing, and to whom they felt sure

he must be related. Sir Charles was a man of extensive reading, considerable conversational powers, and was a most pleasant companion. He took a great interest in the history of his family, and much of this book is founded on notes in his handwriting, which were carefully preserved and added to by his son. He was anxious to purchase a family property to replace the ever-regretted Newton, and visited several parts of the country with that view, but did nothing further. Both he and Lady Colvile were buried abroad at the places where they died, but the following inscription is placed to their memory in Duffield Church:—

IN MEMORY OF
 SIR CHARLES HENRY COLVILE
 OF DUFFIELD HALL
 AND FORMERLY OF NEWTON COLVILE
 IN THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE
 BORN APRIL 6, 1789
 DIED AT STUTTGART, SEPTEMBER 28, 1833.
 ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF
 HARRIET ANNE COLVILE
 HIS WIFE
 SOLE HEIR OF
 THOMAS PORTER BONELL ESQUIRE
 BORN MARCH 20, 1791
 DIED AT NICE DECEMBER 11, 1835.

They left issue—

1. Charles Robert, the heir (25), born March 30, 1815. He was born the very same day of the month, the same day of the week, and almost the same hour as his mother had been.

2. Anne Amelia, married, in 1847, her cousin, Samuel Bradshaw, Rector of Grindon, Staffordshire. He died in 1867.

3. Constance Harriet, married, 1852, Hayter George Hayter Hames, Rector of Chagford, Devon, who died 1886. She died in 1893.

Left issue—

i. Constance Julia Hayter, married, 1874, Ernest Studdy, 32nd L.I.; has issue—1. Ernestine Constance. 2. George Ernest, born June 23, 1878. 3. Hubert Charles, born June 27, 1882.

ii. Georgina Amelia Hayter, married, 1879, Colonel Edmund Hunt Holley, R.A.; has issue—1. Constance Mary. 2. Edmund John Hunt, born June 24, 1891. 3. Grace Georgina.

iii. Isabel Harriet Hayter, married first, in 1878, Robert Constable, Lieut. 13th Hussars. He died in India, April 1879. She married, secondly, in 1881, E. Milner-Jones, Barrister-at-Law (Velindre, S. Wales); has issue—1. Francis Edward Milner, born April 26, 1882. 2. Gavine Mary Georgina. 3. Violet Isabel. 4. Victor Brooke, born July 26, 1887. 5. Margaret Ada.

iv. Colville George Hayter, born January 6, 1859. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; M.A., 1885; Captain, 1st Devon Yeomanry, 1887-94 (Chagford, Devon).

v. Augusta Jemima Hayter, married, 1890, Captain W. Addington ("the Queen's"); has issue—1. Mary Beatrice. 2. Leonard George, born August 18, 1892.

vi. Beatrice Emma Hayter, married, 1887, Rev. Gerald L. H. Ley, Rector of Chagford, Devon; has issue—1. Henry George, born December 30, 1887. 2. Geraldine Constance Mary. 3. Cyril, born November 12, 1895.

From a copy of the Bradshaw pedigree, with arms emblazoned, in the possession of C. R. Colville.

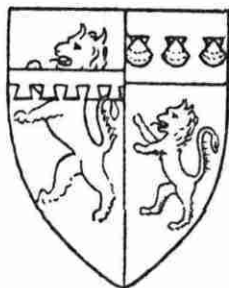
"The name of Bradshaw is an ancient name in the kingdoms of England; but came into England at the time of the Conquest of the Saxons, and so continued till the time that William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England. At that time lived one Sir John Bradshaw, Knight, who stood out against the Conqueror and bore arms against him. Yet on his submission to the said Duke, being then King of England, it pleased the said Conqueror to restore him both to life and living, finding him to be a man of a good wit, and noble spirit and a bold courage; not easily daunted, but bold and courageous in the face of his enemies. From whom descended all the Bradshaws in England, whereof in lineal descent are eleven knights and ten knights collateral, who from the beginning have matched with many ancient and right worthy families, and so do continue to this day. Ano. Dom. 1690."

Arms of Bradshaw—*Argent, two bends between two merles sable.*

Thomas Bonell quartered the arms of Porter and Coape as follows:—Bonell—*Or, a lion rampant between eight cross crosslets azure.* Porter—*Sable, three church bells argent, a canton ermine.* Coape—*Argent, on a chevron azure between three roses gules, stalked and leaved vert, as many fleur-de-lis or.* These quarterings were all brought by his daughter into the Colville family.

(25) CHARLES ROBERT COLVILLE

Nat. March 30, 1815; *ob.* March 8, 1886



He was the only son of Sir Charles Colville, and was educated at Eton, and then at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was Master of the Draghounds. His father died when he was eighteen, and on the decease of his mother two years later (1835), he succeeded to the Manor of Duffield, which he sold some time after, buying the estate of Lullington in 1840 from the executors of Sir Roger Gresley. This property had been in the possession of the Gresley family from the Conquest. The grounds were laid

out and planted by Gilpin, under Mr. Colvile's directions, and the foundations of a new house were dug and terraces levelled in the park, Mr. Colvile meanwhile living in a wooden house close by. Eventually the idea of the new house was given up, and additions were made to the old farmhouse near the church, turning it into a comfortable, rambling, many-gabled building.

In 1837 Mr. Colvile stood for Parliament, and contested the Borough of Derby unsuccessfully as a Conservative. In 1841 he was returned for South Derbyshire, and represented that constituency unopposed in the Conservative interest till 1857, when he came forward as a Liberal-Conservative, and was again elected.

During this time he brought in a Ground Game Bill, of which he remarked in later years, "I have done what no man has done since the days of William the Conqueror; for in 1848 I passed a Bill through the House of Commons enabling every man to catch his own hare."

From 1845 to 1846 he was Master of the Atherstone Hounds. When cruising in his yacht, the *Circassian*, in 1848, he had a narrow escape of being shot as a spy in Sicily. He and Mr. W. Clowes had landed to see the remains of the temple at Taormina, and were seized by the Insurgents, the island being at that time in a state of revolution. Mr. Clowes was the only one who could speak French, and he was taken for a Swiss spy. The officer in command protected them, and smuggled them off in the early morning. Luckily their boat was where they left it, owing to their sailors having been taken prisoners too, so they were able to rejoin the yacht. They had

previously had an amusing adventure at Cadiz. The quarantine doctor made difficulties about giving them the usual *pratique*, upon which they threatened to carry him off to sea. The poor man in a great fright began a letter to his friends on shore, when pity was taken on him, and he was set free.

The following year the *Circassian* was chased and fired at by a Spanish Guarda de Costa, and the bullets came whistling like hail around them, but no one was hit. This was her last voyage with Mr. Colvile, for in 1849 she was sold, and Mr. Colvile did not have another yacht till 1858, when he bought the *Fidelio*, a cutter of 130 tons, which he sold in 1862.

In 1850 he married the Hon. K. S. G. Russell, daughter of Captain Russell, R.N., and Sophia, 22nd Baroness de Clifford.¹ Their only child, Henry Edward Colvile, was born 1852.

¹ See Pedigree, Appendix VI.

From 1851 to 1853 Mr. Colvile kept beagles, and from 1853 to 1857, harriers.

In 1862 he restored the ancient church of All Saints at Lullington, of which the spire dates from the thirteenth century. The east window was painted in Brussels, and put up by his sister, Mrs. Bradshaw, to the memory of their parents. The five bells of the chime bear the following verses :—

I

The fleeting hours I tell,
I summon all to pray,
I toll the funeral knell.

2

Our sounds and emblems sweet
Of hearts in love combined,
The Bride and Bridegroom greet.

3

To honor both of God and King
Our voices shall in concert ring.

4

We celebrate the auspicious morn
On which the Son of God was born.

5

Our voices shall with joyous sound
Make hill and valley echo round.

Mr. Colvile's independence of party trammels having offended the Conservative leaders, he came forward in 1857 as a Liberal-Conservative, and was elected, but did not stand at the ensuing election of 1859. In 1862 he was High Sheriff for the county; and having always protested against what he considered the useless expenditure attached to that office, he took this opportunity of carrying out his theories. He again stood for South Derbyshire in 1865, avowing himself "a staunch Liberal and a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government," and was returned. In 1868 he was defeated on the Irish Church Disestablishment Question, and after that gave up political life.

He had long been an ardent Freemason, and owing to his exertions the Freemasons' Hall at Derby was built. On his retirement in 1866 from the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Derbyshire, he was presented with an illuminated address.

In this same year he first started breeding homing pigeons, which have since made the Loft at Lullington so famous, by the many long-distance races they have won from the Continent.

During the latter years of his life he suffered much from bad health; but it did not prevent him from

occupying himself with county business. With the co-operation of the Assistant Clerk of the Peace, he catalogued and arranged the ancient records of the county, and induced the Court of Quarter Sessions to build a fire-proof Record Room, in which these documents are now deposited. He wrote a clever work on agriculture; also a history of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which he had commanded for thirteen years. To such an indefatigable investigator, the history of his own family gave ample scope for research. He amplified and added to the notes made by his father, and in conjunction with his cousin, Mr. Frederick Leigh Colvile, he brought together most of the facts from which this history has been compiled. To him also are owing many of the illustrations.

He died at Lullington on the 8th of March 1886, and on his tomb in Lullington Churchyard is engraved the following inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF C. R. COLVILE,
BORN MARCH 30TH, 1815; DIED MARCH 8, 1886.

"Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth."
Rom. xiv. c. 4. v.

He left issue—

Henry Edward (Sir), his heir (26), born July 10, 1852.

Arms of Russell—*Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable, three escallops of the first.*

(26) SIR HENRY EDWARD COLVILE

Nat. 10th July 1852

Sir Henry was born at Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire; educated at Eton; and joined the Grenadier Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant, 1st October 1870; became Lieutenant and Captain, 15th March 1873; Instructor of Musketry, January 1877 to October 1880; A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Leicester Smyth,

C.B., commanding at Cape of Good Hope, 10th November 1880 to 1882; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st November 1882. He was employed in 1883 by the Palestine Channel Syndicate to survey and report on the Wady-el-Arabah, and published an account of his journey under the title of *The Accursed Land*. He had already published *A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers*, an account of a journey through Morocco in 1879.

At the end of 1883 he joined Sir Gerald Graham at Suakin, where he was employed in the Intelligence Department, and was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamasi, and twice mentioned in despatches, and received the Egyptian medal and Khedive's bronze star. In June 1884 he was again despatched to the Sudan on special service, later joining the Nile Expedition as Intelligence Officer on its arrival at Dongola. He was mentioned in despatches, and created C.B. for his services with the Expedition. He remained up the Nile till the spring of 1886 as Chief of the Intelligence Department to the Frontier

Field Force, and was present at the battle of Giniss, for his work in connection with which he was specially mentioned in despatches, and promoted to the rank of Colonel (January 1886).

In August 1893 he was despatched by the Foreign Office to Uganda, where he remained till January 1895 as H.B.M. Acting Commissioner, and commanded the Unyoro Expedition of 1893-94. For his services there he was created C.M.G. in January 1895, and K.C.M.G. the following June, and received the Central African medal and the second class of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. On his return from East Africa he wrote an account of his campaign against Kabarega under the title of *The Land of the Nile Springs*.

He married first, in 1878, Alice Rosa, daughter of the Hon. Robert Daly and of the Hon. Cecilia A'Court.¹ She died at Maritzburg, Natal, in 1882.

¹ See Pedigree, Appendix VII.

Secondly, December 29, 1886, Zélie Isabelle, daughter of Monsieur Pierre Richaud de Préville, Château des Mondrans, Basses Pyrénées, and of Georgiana Mowbray, sister and heiress of Major Mowbray of Grangewood, Leicestershire; and by her has issue—

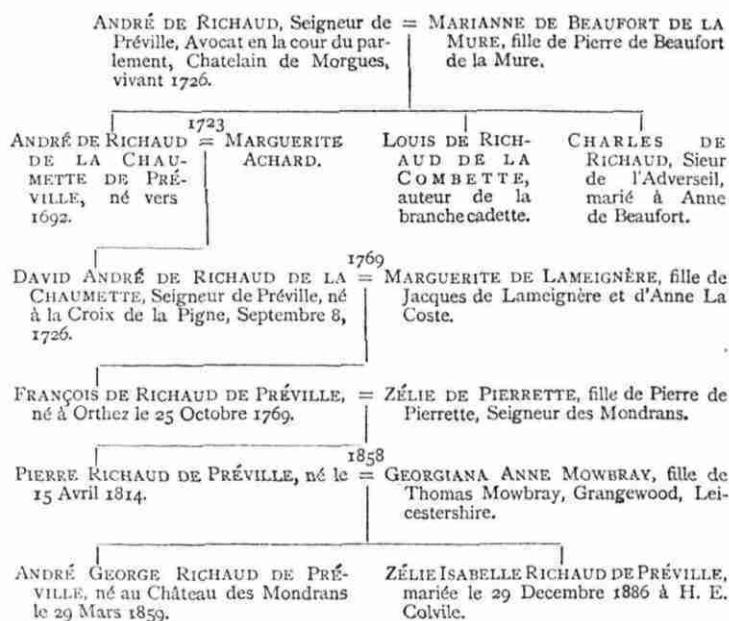
Gilbert de Préville, born October 3, 1887.

The family of Richaud de Préville came originally from Dauphiné, where their ancestor saved the life of Louis XI. when Dauphin. The Prince was hunting in the forests of that country when he was attacked by a bear, and but for the help of Richaud, who killed the animal, would have perished. Out of gratitude, the Dauphin ennobled his preserver, granting him the bear's paw as his arms; while in place of giving him lands, he bestowed on him and his descendants the rare privilege (only enjoyed by a few families before the reign of Louis XV.) of engaging in commerce without losing any of the privileges of their rank. The story of

Quentin Durward was founded on this incident by Sir Walter Scott.

A branch of the de Richaud family established itself in Languedoc and possessed the Lordship of Gastand. In 1699 Jean de Richaud, Sieur de Gastand, proved his descent since the year 1475 before the Court at Montauban, and in 1701 registered his arms—*Azure, a bear's paw or*—in the *Armorial de France*, the official register drawn up between 1696 and 1710 by order of Louis XIV. It is believed that this branch is extinct.

Another branch which had remained in the Valley of Quint, in the Dauphiné, embraced the Reformed faith; and documentary evidence shows that in 1745, André de Richaud de St. Julien "fut mise à la chaîne pour cause d'hérésie." An offshoot of this branch took refuge from persecution in the Province of Béarn about 1750, and has remained there to this day. The descent, as shown by the family papers, is as follows:—



The arms of Richaud de Préville are—*Azure, a bear's paw or*, and they now quarter Mowbray—*Gules, a lion rampant ermine, two flaunches or, each charged with three billets in pale azure*.

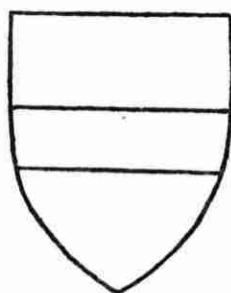


COLVILL OF BYTHAM

BARONS COLVILL

By Writ of Summons dated 24th December 1264
49 Hen. III.

(1) COLVILL, BARON COLVILL



THIS important branch of the Colvile family trace their origin from Robert de Colvill, third son of Robert de Colvyle (2) of Carleton Colvile and grandson of Gilbert de Colvyle, who came from Normandy with the Conqueror.

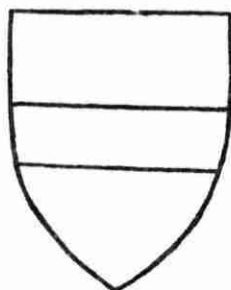
Nothing further is known of this Robert de Colvill beyond that he possessed the castle and lands of Bytham in Lincolnshire.

He was succeeded by his son William de Colvill.

Arms of Colvill of Bytham—*Or, a fesse gules.*

(2) WILLIAM DE COLVILL

Viv. 1198 and 1216. BARON by Tenure



William de Colvill appears either to have come of age or to have succeeded his father in 10 Rich. I. (1198), as in that year he gave¹ a fine of xxx marks for livery of his property of xv knights' fees in Binebroc and Auburn, both in County Lincoln.

¹ Rot. Pip. 10, R. I
Linc.

In the 18th year of King John he was one of the barons² in arms against that King,

² M. Paris, 227,
L. 56.

¹ M. Paris, 277,

L. 56.

² *Ibid.* 296, N. 40.³ Pat., 1 Hen. III.,

M. 6.

⁴ Pat., 2 Hen. III.,

M. 10.

⁵ Dugdale's
Baronage.

and was excommunicated by the Pope.¹ Still continuing in his rebellion, he was taken prisoner² at the battle of Lincoln, 1 Hen. III. (1216). His wife Maud being anxious for his liberation, had a safe-conduct³ to the King to treat with him for that purpose; and having accomplished her object, obtained a royal precept⁴ to William, Earl of Albemarle, for the restoration of her husband's castle at Bytham, which had been seized in consequence of his rebellion. In spite of this act of clemency, William de Colvill appears to have again taken up arms against the King, as in 14 Hen. III. the King confiscated all his lands and appurtenances and gave them into the custody of Robert Coffin and Robert de Dive for the King's use.

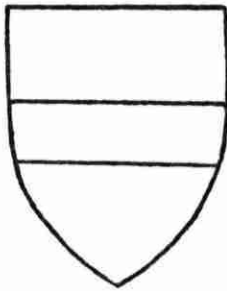
His name appears as a benefactor to the Canons of Osulveston in County Lincoln.⁵

He left issue—

Robert, his heir (3).

(3) ROBERT DE COLVILL

BARON by Tenure

⁶ Pat., 17 Joh. M
14.⁷ M Paris, 292,
N. 10.

Robert de Colvill had, like his father, taken up arms against King John, and in the 17th of that monarch's reign had letters⁶ of safe-conduct with Robert de Jarpeville to the royal presence, to treat of peace on behalf of the barons. Continuing, however, in rebellion, he was taken prisoner⁷ by Falcass de

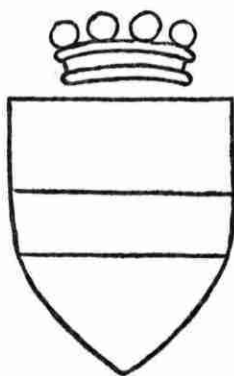
Breant in the 1st Henry III. (1216).

To this Robert succeeded Walter (4).

(4) WALTER, LORD COLVILL

Ob. 1276

FIRST BARON by Writ of Summons, 24th December
1264



He was a person of no less turbulent spirit than his predecessors. Joining with Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and with what Dugdale calls "the rest of those fiery-spirited men," he was taken prisoner by Prince Edward at Kenilworth,¹ 49 Hen. III., not long before the total defeat and overthrow of the rebel barons at Evesham.

¹ Dugdale's
Baronage.

His lands were forfeited,² but under that favourable decree called the "Dictum of Kenilworth," he was admitted to a compensation for the recovery of his lands, and he appears to have been summoned to Parliament in the same year, 24th December 1264.

² Esch., 49 Hen.
III., N. 3.

He married Isabella, daughter and heiress of William de Albiaco, a ward of the King's. She brought with her on her marriage the Manor of Muston, in possession of which her husband was placed by the Sheriff of Leicester, by permission of the King. In 49 Hen. III. the King granted to her the Manors of Woburne, Conythorp, Swallfield, and South Wythine.

Sir Harris
Nicolas' *Historic
Peerage of
England*

See Patent Rolls.

Walter Lord Colvill is mentioned in the Roll of Arms of Henry III.

See F. L. Colville.

He died in 1276 (5 Edw. I.), and at an Inquisitionis Post Mortem held in Leicestershire that year, it was

Inquis. Post
Mortem, 5 Edw. I.

found that he died seized of the Manor of Muston, with its members and appurtenances of the value of xxx*l.* per annum, and renders to the King iiij*s.* iiij*d.* halfpenny per annum, and also returns by military service a knight's fee and a half.

Inquis. Post
Mortem, 5 Edw. 1.

At an Inquisition held at Weston, County Cambridge, it was found that he held the Manor of Weston, with its members and appurtenances of the value per annum of xl*l.* He held the said manor of the Earl of Warrenne by a knight's fee. His manors in County Lincoln comprised Bytham, Auburne (held of Robert de Ros), and Ledenham.

Esch., 5 Edw. 1.,
N. 41.

He left issue—

Roger de Colvill (5), his heir.

(5) ROGER, LORD COLVILL

Nat. 1251; *ob.* 1288

SECOND BARON, but never summoned to Parliament



Dugdale (and after him Burke) confuses this Roger de Colvill with his cousin and contemporary, the Rapacious Knight of Carleton Colvile, and states he was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 51 Hen. III. (1267), which is manifestly impossible, as he was only 16 years of age at that time. A similar confusion is made with regard to the marriage contracted by the "Rapacious Knight" in 1285 with Ermentrude, the widow of Stephen de Cressy. Roger, Lord Colvill, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard de

Braose or Brews of Stinton, Norfolk; and dying in April 1288 (16 Edw. I.),¹ the wardship of his lands in Bytham, East Wytham, West Wytham, and Careby in County Lincoln, was granted by the King in consideration of a fine of £100 to William de Brews² until Edmund, his son and heir, should come of age. Edmund having been born in January 1287-8, was only three months old at his father's death.

¹ Esch., 16 Edw. I.

² Rot. Fin., 16 Edw. I., M. 12.

Roger, Lord Colvill, died possessed of great wealth. Beside his hereditary possessions in Lincolnshire,³ he held the Manor of Hayketon in County Cumberland in right of his wife Margaret, "the said Margaret having held the aforesaid manor of the Lord the King *in capite*, and rendered to the King per annum xlii. iiij s. iiij d. halfpenny."

³ Inquis. Post Mortem, 16 Edw. I.

He also held the Manor of Normanton⁴ of the Lady Isabel de Ros, by the payment of a knight's fee.

⁴ Inquis. Post Mortem, 16 Edw. I., proved at Normanton the tenth day after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist.

Curious details are given in the Inquisition on his Lincolnshire estates as to rents in kind being paid by tenants, in addition to quarterly sums, viz. :—

"Item, there are also given by free tenants viii white wax candles, which are of the value viii d., and two pair of gilded spurs of the value of xii pence, and two capons at the same time value vi d. Item, there are also rendered on the day of St. John the Baptist two turkeys value xii d., and half a pound of pepper value iii d."

Roger, Lord Colvill's widow married secondly, Sir John Gobaud of Repinghale, Lincolnshire, and died 1335.⁵

⁵ Esch., 9 Edw. III.

Besides his son and heir Edmund, Roger also left issue two daughters—

1. Elizabeth, who married Ralph, third Lord Basset of Sapcote in Lincolnshire.

2. Alice, married first Sir Guy Gobaud of Repinghale, Kt., and secondly, Sir John Gernon of Essex, Kt.

These two ladies became in the persons of their descendants eventual heirs to the estates of Lord Colvill of Bytham.¹

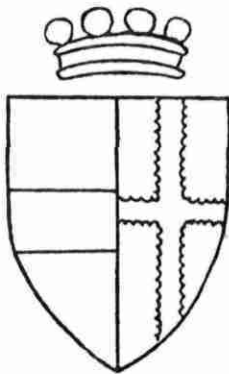
¹ See *Chester of Chicheley*, by R. E. Chester-Waters, vol. i. p. 198.

(6) EDMUND, LORD COLVILL

Nat. 1287; *ob.* 1316

² Sir Harris Nicolas.

THIRD BARON, but never summoned to Parliament ²



³ *Inquis. Post Mortem*, 9 Edw. II.

He was born at Bytham Castle, January 25, 1287-8, and baptized at St. James's Church there. Formal proof of his full age was made at Careby, 14th February 1308-9; but at his age of four years Royal assent was given (10th February 1291-2) to his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Robert de Ufford. He died in 1316,³ aged twenty-eight, leaving Robert, his

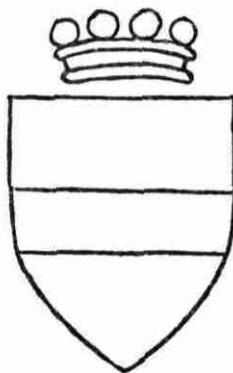
son and heir, ten years of age.

By the *Inquisitionis Post Mortem* 9 Edw. II., held after the death of Edmund, Lord Colvill, he appears to have held the Manors of Weston and Dokesworth in County Cambridge; two parts of the Manor of Bergh or Berghdon in Rutlandshire; the Manors of Normanton and Muston in Leicestershire, where one of the tenants rendered a pair of iron gauntlets at Easter; and the Manors of Auburne, Ledenham, Bytham, East Bytham, and Careby in Lincolnshire.

(7) ROBERT, LORD COLVILL

Nat. 1305; *ob.* 1368

FOURTH BARON, summoned to Parliament by Writs from 25th February 1341-2 (16 Edw. III.) to 20th January 1365-6 (39 Edw. III.), having previously, as far back as 1331 (5 Edw. III.), sat in Parliament, apparently as a Baron, though not recorded to have been so summoned.



In early life this Baron was engaged in the wars with Scotland and was taken prisoner. In the 7th year Edw. III. (1333), William, Lord Montagu (3rd Baron),¹ being in command of the King's forces in Scotland, took a certain castle wherein they found Robert, Lord Colvill, a baron of England, and other great lords and ladies of that country, whom they released

¹ Collin's *Peerage*,
see Montagu.

and set free. In 18 Edw. III.² he was in the wars of France; and in 20 Edw. III. he obtained a charter for free-warren³ in all his demesne lands at Repinghale, Kyngesdon, Hacumby, Motton, Hermethorp, Steynthweit, Neuvel, Maydenwell, Stainton, and Wrawby, in the County of Lincoln; as also for a market⁴ at his Manor of Castle Bytham, to be held every week upon Tuesday, and a fair yearly for five days, viz. on the Eve and Feast Day of St. James the Apostle and three days following.

² Rot. France, 18
Edw. III., M. 18.

³ Cart. 20 Edw. III.,
N. 5.

⁴ Cart. and Pat., 20
Edw. III., M. 5.

The following year, 21 Edw. III. (1347),⁵ he was summoned to join the King's army; and in 26 Edw. III. he was constituted one of the Commissioners of

⁵ Rymer's *Fœdera*,
vol. v., new edition
by Clark.

Array in County Lincoln for the arming all knights, squires, and others to resist the power of the French, then threatening an invasion.

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol v., new edition by Clark.

¹ He was also one of those to whom was entrusted the person of the French King while a prisoner in England; and in 33 Edw. III. (1359), a commission was issued appointing his kinsman, William de Colville—second son of Sir John Colville of Newton (10)—to have charge of that King, in the room of Robert de Colvill, who was disabled by sickness.

² *Ibid.*

² In the same year (1359) Robert and William de Colville are found in the Commission of the Peace in the parts of Kesteven in County Lincoln.

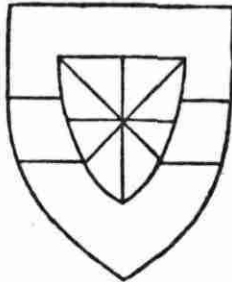
³ Dugdale's *Baronage*.

³ He was summoned to Parliament among the barons of the realm from 16 Edw. III. until 39 Edw. III. inclusive; and he departed this life in 42 Edw. III. (1368), being then seized⁴ of the Castle of Bytham and the Manors of Corby, Careby, Birton, Repinghale, Cheyle, Billesford, Auburne, and South Wykum in County Lincoln.

⁴ Inquis. Post Mortem, 42 Edw. III.

He married Cecily . . . , and had issue—

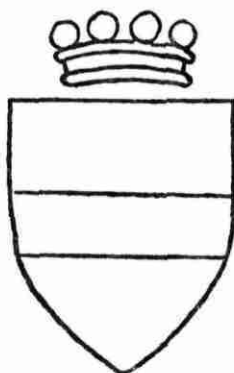
⁵ Dugdale's *Baronage*.



⁶ Inquis. Post Mortem, 41 Edw. III.

⁵ Walter, his heir, born 1341, who died in his father's lifetime, 1367, seized of the Castle of Benyngfield in County Northampton, which he held *in capite* of the King by military service; that is to say, one man and horse fully armed, to serve the King in his wars, forty days.⁶ He married Margaret, daughter of Giles, and grandchild and heir of Humphrey de Bassingbourne of Abington, County Northampton, and had by her an only son, Robert.

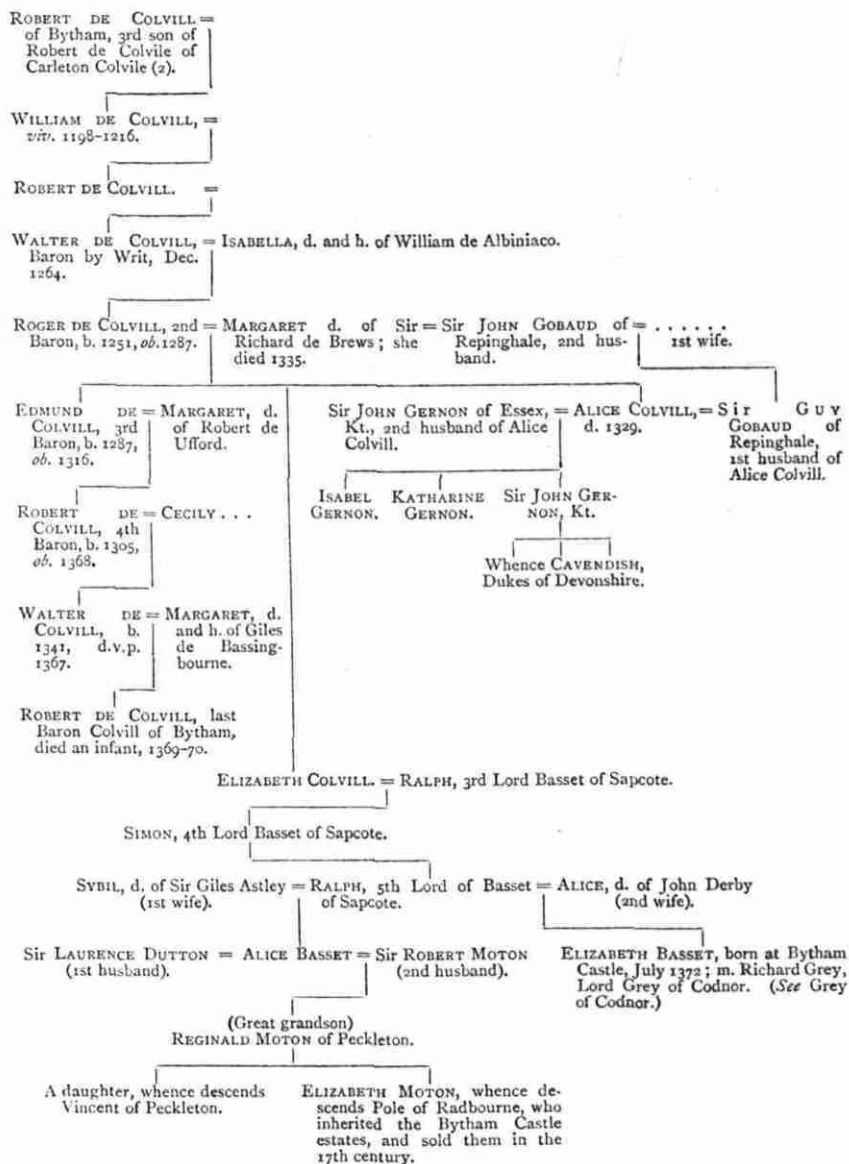
(8) ROBERT, LORD COLVILL

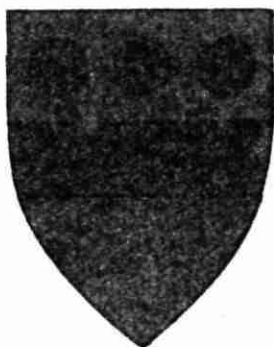
Nat. 1364; *ob.* 1369-70

He succeeded his grandfather at the age of four, as fifth and last Baron Colvill of Bytham, and died in 1369-70, aged six years.

With him the male line of Colvill of Bytham became extinct, and the estates devolved on the descendants of the two sisters of Edmund, Lord Colvill.

COLVILLS OF BYTHAM CASTLE. BARONS BY WRIT, 1264





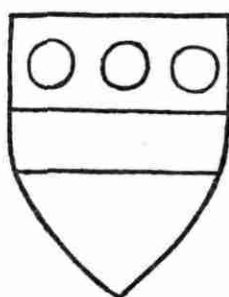
COLVILE OF THE DALE

*With a Pedigree copied from an ancient French MS.
in the possession of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps,
Bart.*

COLVILE OF THE DALE

ANOTHER important branch of the family of Colvile was seated in the north of England from the time of Henry II. to the time of Henry VI. It is not known when it separated from the parent stock of Carleton Colvile, and the first of its members of whom there is any mention is—

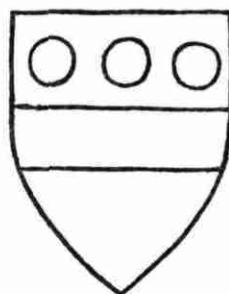
(1) SIR PHILIP COLVILE, KNIGHT



In the reign of Henry II., Sir Philip Colvile was Seneschal and Chamberlain to Hugh Pudsey (Bishop of Durham, 1154-1197), who rewarded his services by a grant of the towns of Thimilby, Foxton, and Ellerbeck.

He was succeeded by his son William (Sir) (2).

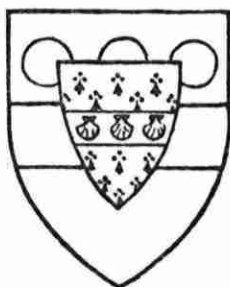
His arms were—*Or, a fesse and three torteaux in chief gules.*



(2) SIR WILLIAM COLVILE, KNIGHT

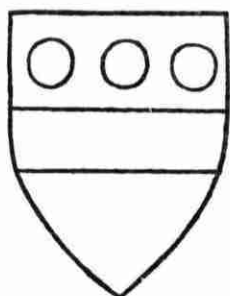
He was Lord of Thimilby, Foxton, and Ellerbeck, and was succeeded by his son Philip (Sir) (3).

(3) SIR PHILIP COLVILE, KNIGHT



He was living in 19 Henry III.
He married Ingalis or Engelise,
daughter and heiress of Sir
Robert Ingram, Lord of Arncliffe
Dale and East Heselarton, and
by her had William (Sir), his
heir (4).

(4) SIR WILLIAM COLVILE, KNIGHT



LORD OF THIMILBY, FOXTON,
ELLERBECK, ARNCLIFFE DALE,
HESLARTON, AND SYGGESTON.

In the time of Edward I. he
held one-half a knight's fee at
Engleby-juxta-Arncliffe of Walter
de Fauconberg, Lord of Skipton.¹

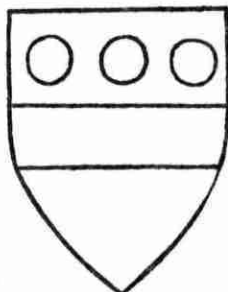
He left issue—

Robert (Sir), his heir (5).

¹ Kirkby's *Inquest*.

(5) SIR ROBERT COLVILE, KNIGHT

LORD OF THIMILBY, FOXTON, ELLERBECK, ARNCLIFFE
DALE, HESLARTON, AND SYGGESTON



He is mentioned as receiving a commission from the King to raise troops in the north of England; and with him were associated Sir Robert de Colville of Oxnam, and Sir John de Colville (probably Sir John Colville of Newton (10), who died 1361).

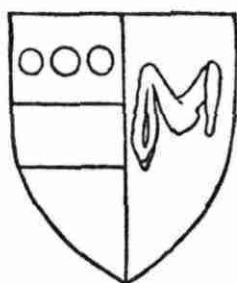
He obtained a licence from Edward II. to enclose 2200 acres for his park at Arncliffe Dale. A mutilated effigy in the church is supposed to be his; the arms of Colville, three torteaux above a fesse, are on the stone.

It is doubtful whether it was this Sir Robert, or his son, who was concerned in the death of Gaveston.

Sir Robert Colville left issue—

1. Robert, who died childless.
 2. Robert (Sir), his heir (6).
 3. Philip, who had by the gift of his father the Manor of Thimilby for life, and died without issue.
 4. William, to whom his father gave the Manor of Syggeston for life. Died without issue.
-

(6) SIR ROBERT COLVILE, KNIGHT



He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Conyers, and left issue—

1. William (Sir), his heir (7).
2. Philip, who died at Sandwich without issue.
3. Margerie, who died unmarried.

4. Elizabeth, who married Henry Sarrazin, a squire from beyond the seas, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Sarrazin, who was in attendance on the Queen of Portugal in Portugal, and married there a squire of name unknown.

(7) SIR WILLIAM COLVILE, KNIGHT

OF THE DALE IN BLACKAMORE IN COUNTY YORK



He married first Joan, daughter of John, fourth Lord Fauconberg, and by her had—

1. John (Sir), his heir.

He married secondly, Jane, sister of Antony St. Quintin, clerk, and by her had—

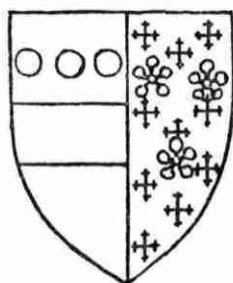
2. Marmaduke, who died at Calais without issue.

By an Inquisition Post Mortem, Anno 19 Edw. III., it was found that Sir William Colville died seized of the following manors and messuages:—

Houghton, Sealby, Kirklevington, Ricarby next

Carlisle, Hethersford, Irby, Lynstock, Hayton, Torpenhowe, Ratheland, Blamire, Newbygging below the Fells, Salpheld, and messuages in Carlisle.

(8) SIR JOHN COLVILE OF THE DALE,
KNIGHT



In the 6th Henry iv. (1405) Sir John Colville was engaged with Archbishop Scroop, Lord Mowbray, Lord Hastings, Lord Bardolf, and others, in the rebellion which broke out in the north against Henry iv. By the stratagem of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, the leaders of the insurrection were taken

prisoners and carried to Pontefract, and nearly all suffered the penalty of death. Lord Hastings and Sir John Colville were brought before the King at Durham, and being convicted of the conspiracy, were there beheaded.

Holinshed, p. 530.

This is the "Sir John Colville of the Dale, a most furious knight and valorous enemy," whom Shakespeare represents as being taken prisoner by Sir John Falstaff, and who, when charged by Prince John of Lancaster with being "a famous rebel," retorts—

Henry IV., Part ii.,
Act iv., Scene 3.

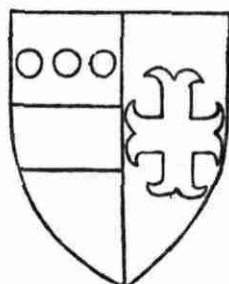
"I am, my Lord, but as my betters are,
That led me hither: had they been rul'd by me,
You should have won them dearer than you have."

He married Alice, daughter of John, Lord Darcy and Meynell, and left issue—

1. Robert (Sir), his heir (9).
2. Isabel, co-heir of Sir John Colville, her nephew,

married first Sir William Feucolis, Kt. ; secondly, Sir John Wandsworth, Kt. of Kirklington, County York (from thence the Lascelles and Rodes of Barlbro).

3. Joan, also co-heir of Sir John Colvile, her nephew, married Sir William Mauleverer, Kt. of Woodersome in County York.

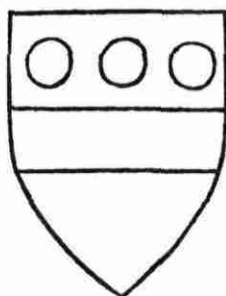


(9) SIR ROBERT COLVILE,
KNIGHT

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Fulthorpe, Kt., by whom he left one son.

1. John (Sir), his heir (10).

(10) SIR JOHN COLVILE, KNIGHT

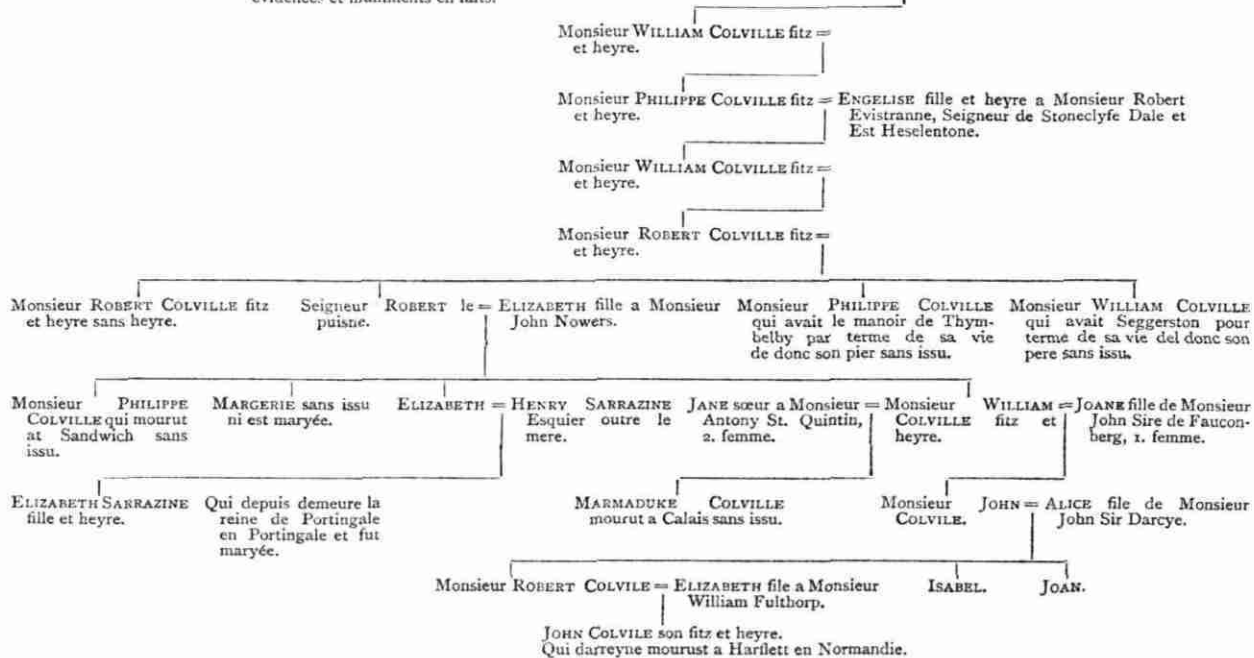


He died at Harflete in Normandy without issue, and by his death the male line of Colvile of the Dale became extinct ; but the great possessions of the family, which do not seem to have suffered any diminution by the rebellion and execution of Sir John Colvile of the Dale in 1405, were divided between

his two aunts, Isabel and Joan, daughters of Sir John Colvile (8).

An Inquisition Post Mortem, Anno 17 Henry VI., found Isabel, wife of Sir John Wandsworth, seized of a moiety of all the manors and messuages enjoyed by her grandfather, Sir William Colvile of the Dale.

Au temps le roy Henri 2, esteant demeurant avecque le Evesque de Dureme appelle =
 Hughe Puissans, un Chevalier appelle Monsieur PHILIPPE COLVILLE, son Sen-
 eschell et Chamberleyn, et pur le bone service que luise avoit fait, il luy donoit
 les villes de Thimbelly Sexton si come appert plus pleniement par divers charters,
 evidences et muniments en faits.



Pedigree copied by
F. L. Colville from
Sir Thomas
Phillips's MS. (of
Middle Hill,
Worcestershire).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

COMPOTUS OF THE MANOR OF NEWTON,¹ 1395

We have been favoured with a copy of a compotus of the Manor of Newton, near Wisbech, 18th Richard II., and propose to give a translation of it from time to time in these pages; inviting our readers to favour us with such notes and queries as a careful perusal of its curious contents may suggest to them. The original roll is 9 feet 4 inches long by 9 inches broad.

¹ Reprinted from the *East Anglian*, 1869.

Compotus of William Swynckere, bailiff of Sir John Colville, Knt., of his Manor of Neutone, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, from the xvij year of the reign of King Richard II., to the said feast of St. Michael, in the xix year of the same reign.

Neuton.

Who has received ix*li*. xiijs. viij*d*. farthing of rent, of the assize of free tenants, yearly, namely, at the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, Easter, the Nativity of St. John Baptist and of St. Michael, in equal portions, as appears by the new rental. And of lxixs. and j farthing of rent of the lands of natives, at the same terms, by the same rental. And of cs. of demesne lands at fee at the same terms, by the same rental. And of xijs. iiij*d*. three farthings of rent of free tenants at Boders, at the same terms. And of iijs. three farthings of rent of natives of Boders, purchased by *Sir John Colville*, father of the lord, at the same terms. And of xvij*d*. of rent of John, son of Simon de Neuton, yearly, and the lord shall acquit him of suit at the Hundred for the fee of Boders. And of iij*d*. of Peter Wryght, for iij rood of land in Neutone, purchased of the lord, yearly. Sum. xix*li*. xxiiij*d*.

Sir John Colville (11).

And of iijs. for iij rood of arable land, on the east side of the Manor of the lord, from Adam Andrews for a term of years. And of iij*d*. for . . . perches in fald' de . . to the same Adam, for the same term. And vj acres abutting upon the manor upon the west side, *nil*, because it is in the title among the Pastures. Likewise vij acres of arable land in le Parroche, *nil* in this place, because it is in the lord's hands, whereof iij acres [are sown] with drag' and

Receipts of demesne lands.

iiij acres with oats. Likewise v acres at Chyldesgrave, *nil* in this place, because it is fallow this year. Likewise x acres below le Holt, over against the Manor, *nil* in this place, because it is in the lord's hands and sown with wheat. Likewise viij acres next le Grenedyk, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with oats. Likewise ix acres of land at Elvyestathes, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with beans and peas. And of xjs. for iiij acres of land below the messuage of John, son of Roger . . . to the said John, at terms. Likewise viij acres of land over against the gate of the church, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with wheat. And xiiij acres, formerly arable land at le millehous, next Conicl', *nil* in this place, because it appears below among the Pastures. And of vs. for j acre j rood of land part of iiij acres in le kyrkcroft . . . to John Weller, for a term of years. And of vs. for j acre j rood, part of the aforesaid iiij acres, of Nicholas Faukes, for a term of years. And of vjs. viij*d.* for j acre j rood, part of the aforesaid iiij acres, to John Weller, for term of life. And of the residue of the said iiij acres, *nil* in this place, because given to William Belman, at fee farm, for the sum of cs., as appears above in the title rents of assize. And of xxviij*s.* for vij acres of arable land at Paykes crosse, given to John Pope, at the terms. And viij acres at Semylle, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and now fallow. And v acres at le Gole, *nil* in this place, because fallow. And xx acres in le Newcroft, *nil* in this place, because in culture of the lord, and sown with wheat, and added to iiij acres of corn. And v acres of land in le hardcroft, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's culture and sown with peas. And x acres, part of xx acres near that place, *nil* in this place, because sown with oats. And x acres, part of the aforesaid xx acres, *nil* in this place, because fallow. And vij acres at Watyrlesowcroft, *nil* in this place, because sown with wheat. And v acres in le longfeld, *nil* in this place, because fallow. And of xxxij*s.* for viij acres of land in Cottescroft, to John Colyn and William his brother, at the terms. Likewise ix acres, part of the xx acres of land in Worthenscroft, *nil* in this place, because sown with wheat. And xj acres of the residue of the said xx acres, *nil* in this place, because sown with maize. Sum. iiij*li.* xjs. xj*d.*

Farm of pasture in
demēsne.

And vj acres below the Manor, on the west side, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, for pasture of the lord's horses. And vij acres at Bawrogg's, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands for pasture of the lord's oxen. And ix acres at Brewes, *nil*

in this place, because in the lord's hands for the same reason. And xiiij acres et Milhows next Coniclar^a pays for arable land, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands for the same cause. And of xiiij^s. for xiiij acres in le Ryholmes of Elic' Bawe, for term of life. And viij acres at Midildyke, *nil* in this place, because they are not accounted for on account of the default of the fermors. And viij acres in Podyholme, *nil* in this place on account of default of the fermors. And of iij^s. iiij^d. for iij acres, part of viij acres at Bychopdyke, of Robert Temere, at the time of the compotus. And for the residue of the aforesaid viij acres, *nil* in this place because of reaping at the lord's need, in addition. And j acre of pasture at Gerdyke, *nil* in this place because it lies unaccounted, by default of the fermors. And j acre and a half in the hundred acre, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, for pasture of the lord's horses. And j acre of pasture at Martynyshyrne, *nil* in this place because it lies unaccounted, by default of the fermors. And x acres of pasture in le hundred acres, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands for pasture of the lord's oxen. And j acre and a half in le turnore, *nil* in this place, by reason of the default of the fermors. And iij acres of pasture in le Smeth, which Thomas Sperekelf, chaplain, held for the term of life for iij^s. *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and pasture for the lord's cattle. Sum. xviij^s. iiij^d.

And v acres of pasture next medildyke, formerly belonging to William Grenefelde, being in the lord's hands, by reason of Escheats, *nil* in this place, because it is pasture for the lord's oxen. And for xiij^s. for iij acres of land in Fyttonfield, next the land of Geoffry Richard, part of v acres j rood formerly belonging to Simon Gabbay, of Geoffrey Pope, at the terms. And of iiij^s. vj^d. for j acre and a half lying in Erlisdoles on the part of the aforesaid v acres j rood, formerly belonging to the said Simon, of William Wyrme gay. And of iij^s. vj^d. of iij roods of land in Westfeld, next the land formerly belonging to Reginald Godeknape, residue of the aforesaid v acres j rood, of William Tamson. And of iiij^s. for v acres of pasture in Ryeholmes, next the land of Wantone, part of xij acres of pasture formerly belonging to the said Simon Gobbey, of Robert Cok. And of iiij^s. for iij acres of pasture at le Barre, part of the aforesaid xij acres formerly belonging to the said Simon, of John Colyn, for a term of years. And of xiiij^d. for one acre in Blokislane, part of the aforesaid xij acres formerly belonging to the said Simon, of John Talioure for the term of the compotus. And

Farm of lands in
escheat.

half an acre in le Blaclane, next the land formerly of Richard Godknape, half an acre in Watrypittes, next the land of Richard Taleiure, of the aforesaid xij acres, *nil* in this place in default of the fermors. And half an acre in le Oldletes, next the land of Simon Howet, one acre in le hundred acre, part of the aforesaid xij acres formerly belonging to the said Simon, *nil* in this place, because pasture for the lord's oxen. And of iiij. s. vjd. for j acre and a half in Erlisdoles, next the land formerly belonging to Gobbey, part of iij acres formerly belonging to Benedict, son of Richard, and moreover, of John Wright, of Thomas Holbeche. And j acre of the aforesaid iij acres formerly belonging to the aforesaid Benedict, *nil*, because Geoffrey answers for the same. And j rood of land of the aforesaid iij acres in Medowfeld, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of the lord, and sown with oats. And half an acre of pasture in le Park, formerly belonging to Simon Gobbay, next the land of William ate brygge, *nil* in this place, because it lies submerged by a recent flood. And j acre of pasture in le hundrede acre, formerly belonging to John Franks, *nil* in this place, because it is vacant, by default of a fermor. And ij acres of pasture next the same place, formerly belonging to John Esget in le hundred acre, *nil* in this place, for the same cause. And half an acre in Cremore, of the tenement formerly belonging to Burton, and moreover to Goscelin, *nil* in this place for the same cause. And half an acre of pasture in le Parkes, next the land of Simon Walter, formerly of William Sperkolf, and half an acre next the same place, formerly Maier Swyterat, and moreover of the said William, *nil* in this place for the same cause. And half a tenement, formerly Walter Cauchoun's, and moreover, William atte Bryges, *nil* in this place, by default of fermors. And iij roods of pasture in Fyttondrove, formerly belonging to Richard, son of John Swelpe, *nil* in this place, because recently submerged by water.

Sum. xxxjs. viijd.

Receipts paid by
chance of old time
to the Lord of the
same Farms.

Of j acre j rood of land at Grenedyke next the land formerly belonging to Peter Inglyth, falling to the lord by the death of John Drew, who was accustomed to pay vs., *nil* in this place, because fallow this year. And j acre j rood in ij places in Gavelfeld, half an acre in le Newland next the land of Richard Bennet, iij roods of land in Westfield and medowe next the land of the aforesaid Richard, part of iiij acres iij roods of land formerly belonging to William, son of Hugh, lying in the lord's hands for the cause aforesaid, *nil* in this place, because they are sown with oats. And

iiij acres at Eliotes, the residue of the aforesaid iiij acres iij roods, *nil* in this place, because pasture for the lord's cattle. And of ijs. for ij acres of pasture in Ryeholmes, next the land of William Clerk, part of vj acres and a half formerly belonging to William, son of Hugh, demised to Ralph Bennet. And of vjd. of iij roods in Turnoure, part of the aforesaid vj acres and a half, demised to Isabel, wife of William Goscelin. And j acre and a half at Gettiserd, half an acre in le hundred acre next the land of John Colvile, half an acre there next the land of William Swynkere, of the aforesaid vj acres and a half, *nil* in this place, because it lies between the lord's pasture and the pasture with the lord's cattle. And j acre at Fytton brodrove, and iij roods in le Oldletes, residue of the aforesaid vj acres and a half, *nil* in this place, because they lie submerged by recent floods. And j acre in Frankisdrove, which Adam Dogished held for term of life for iiij. yearly, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with oats. And of ix d. for j rood next the land of William Hyne, abutting upon the sewer of Wysbeche, formerly belonging to John Frankes, demised to Adam Pope this year. And half in les medewe next the land of Henry Coke, which John son of Thomas held, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with oats. And ij buttes j rood in les medews, which were demised to Martin Snow, for viij d., *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with oats. And of vjd. for j rood of land in le medows, formerly belonging to John, son of Nicholas Bene, demised to Walter Godfrey for a term of years. And j acre of land next le sedyke, which William Spercolf held, *nil* in this place, because it lies in the lord's rabbit warren. And of xx d. for half an acre in Fyttone, formerly belonging to Simon Howet, demised to Richard Juet.

Sum. vs. vd.

And of vs. for j messuage with j acre and j rood lying near it in Kakerow, part of v acres j rood of the tenure and custom of Clerkles, demised to Geoffrey Bennet. And j acre iij rood of the same tenure in Worthencroft, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with corn. And half an acre of the same tenure in le Newlond, *nil* in this place, because sown with oats. And j acre iij rood in Millelane, of the same tenure, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands for digging of t'ricid' whereof half is dug. And of xx d. for j acre and a half, xxvj perches, xij feet of pasture of the same tenure in barrefeld, demised to the wife of William Godeknape. And j messuage with iij rood adjacent, lying

John Colvile.

Firms of lands of natives by custom remaining in the lord's hands.

Clerkles customary v acres j rood j acre and a half xxvj perches pe pasture.

Custom of Ni.
Reve.

Of xi acres j rood,
xxv perches of land
and pasture.

Custom of Oky,
containing ij acres
ij rood xij perches
and pasture.

together in Cakerowe, of the tenure and custom of Nicholas Reve, *nil* in this place, nor in future, because the lord has granted the same to Geoffrey Bennet for his service and custom in exchange for another tenure in Fengate, of the tenure and custom of Richard Bennet, ledbeter, which said tenure contains three roods of land. And of xij*d.* in augmentation of the said rents, iij roods with a messuage, formerly belonging to the aforesaid Nicholas Reve, in addition to the service and custom aforesaid. And iij rood in le Slede, of the tenure of the said Nicholas, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with corn. And of ijs. for half an acre at Semylle of the same tenure, of the said Nicholas, demised to Walter Godfrey. And of vs. for j acre and a half of the same tenure, of the said Nicholas, in les Gores, demised to the said Walter. And of vjd. for j rood of the said land, in the tenure of the said Nicholas, demised to the said Walter. And of iij*s.* for j acre in les medews, of the tenure of the said Nicholas, demised to Thomas Drewe. And of vs. for j acre j rood in Newcroft, of the tenure of the said Nicholas, demised to Thomas Holbeche. And of vjd. for j rood xx perches in le Smethe, of the said tenure of the aforesaid Nicholas, demised to Walter Godfrey. And half an acre of land in Westfeld, of the said tenure of the said Nicholas, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and sown with oats. And j acre and a half in le Perk, j rood at Bychepisdych, j rood of pasture at Lirlyngbankes, half an acre of pasture there, j rood of pasture in le hundredacres, j acre j rood in le Brodholme, j rood in le Oldletes, and j rood of pasture in Turmore, of the tenure of the aforesaid Nicholas, *nil* in this place, because they lie submerged. And of ijs. for half an acre of land in Fenlonde, of the custom and Tenure of Simon Oky, demised to the wife of Adam Pope. And of xij*d.* and xij perches, part of j rood of land with a cottage, in the same custom, demised to the aforesaid Agnes. And the residue of the aforesaid rood, *nil* in this place, nor in future, because Simon Robyn holds it by service and custom. And of vjd. for j rood in Fenlonde, of the same custom, demised to the wife of Adam Pope, in addition to service. And half an acre in le Oldfeld, of the custom of the aforesaid Simon, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and fallow. Of iij roods of land in Shortlond, of the same tenure, *nil* in this place because in the lord's hands, and they are sown with drag^t. Of one rood of pasture in Oldlete, in the same tenure, *nil* in this place, because it lies submerged. And of viijs. for one acre and a half of land with a messuage, of the custom

of Richard Sperkolf, demised to Geoffrey Bennet. And of vs for j acre and a half in Westfeld, of the same custom, demised to Thomas Pope. And of iijs. for j acre in le Newlond, in the same custom, demised to the said Thomas. Of iij rood of land at le Grenedyke, of the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with oats. Of one acre and a half of pasture in Blokyslane, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because it lies submersed in wells. Of j rood at Medyldyke, j rood xv perches in Wattryputz, j acre j rood in Smallane, half an acre in le Oldletes, j acre in Muslake, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because it lies submersed. Of j acre in le Slede, in the same custom, next the land of Derby, in the lord's hands, sown with oats. And of viij*d.* for j acre in Turmore, in the same custom, demised to John Franke. Of the residue of the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of tenants for service and custom. Of ij acres in le Oldfeld, in the custom of Bateman, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and mown for the lord's horses. Of iij roods of land in Newlond, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and they are sown with oats. Of j rood of pasture in le Oldlete xx perches of pasture in les hundredacres, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and lying submersed, whence no profit issues except in fish. Of the residue of the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of tenants for service and custom. And of vijs. viij*d.* for half an acre and xx perches with a messuage, in the custom of Hugh Eliot, demised to Robert Cok. Of half an acre in le Westfeld, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and sown with corn. Of half an acre of pasture in le Oldletes, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because it lies submersed. Of the residue of the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of tenants for service and custom. And of iijs. iiij*d.* for one acre with one messuage, in the custom Hoche, demised to Roger Bennet. And iij rood of pasture in the said custom in Oldlete lane, and j rood in Watrypittz, in the said custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and lying submersed. Of the residue of the said tenure, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of Richard Qwelp, for service and custom. And for iijs. iiij*d.* for j acre of land with j messuage, in the custom of Cottermonger, in the lord's hands, demised to William Mory. And of vjs. viij*d.* for ij acres of land with a messuage in the custom of Simon Edward, demised to William Mory. And of xvij*d.* for iij rood of land in Wylugcroft, in the same custom, demised to

Sparkolf custom,
xv acres iij rood
and a half of land
and pasture.

Bateman custom,
contains v acres
and a half ix
perches of land and
pasture.

Eliot's custom,
containing ij acres
xx perches of land
and pasture.

Hoche custom,
contains ij acres iij
rood of land and
pasture.

Cottermonger
custom, contains ij
acres and
messuage.

Custom and demise
of Simon Edward,
vij acres iij rood x
perches.

Sir John Colvile,
father.

John Colvile.

Half custom of
Richard Edward
contains iij acres j
rood of land and
pasture.

Drew's custom, an
acre and a half of
land.

Hares, iij acres j
rood with a mes-
suage.

Two customs
Katessoun
vj and a half with
a messuage, land
and pasture.

Bartholomew Smyth. Of half an acre in le Newlond, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because the said half acre is alienated to Peter Wryght by a charter of *Sir John Colvyle*, father of the lord that now is, by service *ij* *l.*, as in the title of rent of assize. And of *ij* *l.* for xx perches in Westfield, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because it is alienated to Peter Wryght by charter of the aforesaid *John Colvyle*, for service, and *j* *l.* as in the title of rent of assize. Of j rood in the same tenure in le Newlond, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and fallow. Of j acre of land in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because John Godeknape holds it for service and custom. And of ij acres of pasture in Matty pole, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and pasture for the lord's cattle. Of xx perches in Oldletes, j rood at Bychopdyke, half an acre of pasture in le Parkes, xx perches in Wattrypittes, x perches in Parkefeld, and xx perches in Oldeletes, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and lying submersed. And of *vj* *l.* for half an acre in Turmore, in the same custom, demised to John Frankes. And of *ij* *s.* for half an acre at Blades, in the half custom of Richard Edward, demised to Nicholas Faukes. And of *xvij* *l.* for iij roods in Wylugcroft, in the same custom, demised to Bartholomew Smyth. And of *vi* *l.* for half an acre of pasture in Turmore, in the same custom, demised to Richard Qwepe. And half an acre in the same custom in le Parkes, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and lying submerged. Of the residue of the said tenure, *nil* in this place, because Geoffrey Pope holds it for service and custom. And of *ij* *s.* *vj* *l.* for one acre of land at Groutes, in the custom of William Drew, demised to Richard Talioure. Of half an acre of the said land, in the same tenure, *nil* in this place, because Alice Qweplee holds it by service and custom. And of *vj* *s.* for two acres, with a messuage at Groutz, in the custom of Hares, demised to Richard Talioure. Of j acre j rood of the said land at Blockislane, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and lying submerged. And of *vs.* for j acre with a messuage in Fengate, by tenure and ij custom of John Gatessoun, demised to John Piresoun. Of ij acres in the same tenure at Grenedyke, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and sown with corn. Of iij rood at le Smith in the same tenure, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and lies not demised by default of fermor. Of half an acre at Bettisyerd, in the same tenure, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and lying submersed. Of j acre in le hundredacres, *nil* in this place, because pasture for the

lord's cattle. Of half an acre le Turmore, in the same tenure, *nil*, because in the hands of John Franck for service.

For half an acre in a messuage, in the custom of Robert Frankes, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and sown with oats. Of iij rood in the same custom in horncroft, j acre at Meledyke, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and sown with corn. Of half an acre in Meadows, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because Martin Snow holds it for free land, and it is charged in rent of assize. And of vjd. for j rood in le Newlond, in the same custom, demised to Thomas Pope. Of j acre at Gre . . yke, half an acre in Shortlondes, in the same custom, *nil*, because John Frank holds it for service and custom. Of half an acre in le harpe, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because the heirs of John rede holds it for service and custom. And of vjd. for half an acre in le Hundredacre, in the same custom, demised to Thomas Magges. Half an acre in Turmore, iij roods of pasture in le Oldletes, xx perches in Wattrypittes, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in of the lord and lying submerged, whence profits in fisheries. Of j rood and a half in Fenlond, in the same custom. And of ij

And of ijs. for j acre in Canonscroft, in the custom of Canons, demised to Geoffrey Bennet. Of the residue of the said tenure, *nil* because Geoffrey Bennet holds it for service and custom. Of j acre of land and j acre at Grendyk, sown with corn, in le Gores, in the half custom of Geoffrey Pope, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and sown with oats. Of the residue of the same tenure, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of the tenant for service and custom. And of ijs. for iij rood of land with a messuage, in the custom of Reginald Astone, demised to William Frank. And j rood of the same custom, *nil* in this place, because John Frank holds it for service and custom. Of j acre and iij rood at Franckysdore, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and sown with drag'. And of vs. xd. for j acre iij roods of land in le Blades, in the same custom, demised to John Aston. And of iijs. for j acre j rood xvj perches in Fyttone, in the same custom, demised to the wife of William Godeknapes. And of ijs. for j acre and a half of pasture in Bettisyerd, in the same custom, demised to John Pope. Of half an acre of pasture in Quendolf, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and pasture for the lord's beasts. Of j rood in Quendolf, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because Martin Snow holds it for term of his life without any rent, of

Custom of Robert Frankes, vij acres iij rood, with a messuage of land and past.

Of the custom of canons containing ij acres of land.

Half custom of Pope, containing ij acres iij rood.

Two customs Astoun, xij acres xvj perches of land and pasture with a messuage.

Custom of Delly,
contains j acre xx
perches.

Custom of
Wyrngey, j acre
and a half of land.

Lowyn custom,
containing j acre
and a half of land.

Custom of Elias
Clerk, containing j
rood of land.

Half custom of
Bateman, j acre iij
roods of land, half
an acre of pasture.

Two customs
Buckis, containing
iij acres of land.

Howet, iij acres j
rood of land and
pasture.

Symond, ix acres
of land and pasture.

the gift of the lord's father that now is. And of xv*d*. for half an acre in medous in the same custom, demised to John de Wyrngey. Of j rood of pasture in Oldletes, iij rood of pasture in Midilruham, x perches in Watrypittes, in the same custom, in the lord's hands, and lying submersed at no profit. Of one acre xxx perches of land lying in Newlond dolis, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because the father of the now lord has given it for the support of the light of S^t Mary, in the church of Newton, without any rent. Of j acre of land in Oldfeld, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because the father of the now lord has given it to John Colyn, for term of his life, without any rent. Of j acres xij perches of land in hunnestgate, in the custom of Delly, *nil*, because in the lord's hands and sown with oats. Of viij perches of land, with a cottage next adjoining, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because John Frank holds it for service and custom. Of j acre and a half of land with a messuage, in the custom of Bartholomew Wryngey, *nil*, because in the lord's hands and sown with drag^r. And of ijs. for j acre and a half in le Smeth of the half custom of John Lewyn, demised to John Franckes. Of j rood of land at Stoncrosse, in the custom of Elias Clerkes, *nil* in this place, because it lies, as is said, in augmentation of the common of Newton. And of iijs. for j acre of land opposite to the messuage of John Reynald, in the half custom of Bateman's, demised to William Tomsone. Of the residue of the same, *nil* in this place, because William Swynkere holds iij roods next, and half an acre of pasture lying at le medildyke, for service and custom. And of viijs. for ij acres in Fittonfeld, in the tenure of half custom of Buckis, demised to Alice, wife of William Godeknape. And of iijs. iiij*d*. for j acre there, in the said custom, demised to Elise Dawe. And of vjs. viij*d*. for ij acres in Fyttone, in the tenure of ij customs of Simon Howet, demised to Elise Dawe. Of j acre and a half and j rood in le Oldletes, in ij places, *nil* in this place, because it lies submerged, at no profit. Of half an acre of pasture in le Hundredacres, *nil* in this place, because pasture for the lord's cattle. And of xvs. for iij acres in Fittoun, in the tenure of the ij customs of John Symond, demised to Elise Dawe. Of half an acre in le Medow, in the same custom, *nil*, because in the lord's hands, and sown with oats. And of ijs. for iij acres in Blacklanefeld, in the same tenure, demised to Richard Reynald. And of xvii*d*. for j acre and a half of pasture in le Oldletes, in the same custom, demised to John Colyn. And of ijs. for iij rood of land at Oldmyllehille, in the custom of Nicholas

Eliot, demised to John Astoun. Of one acre in Newfeld, in the same custom, *nil*, because in the lord's hands and fallow. Of one acre in Ryholmes, j acre of pasture in Bettysyerd, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because Richard Colyn holds by service and custom. Of one acre and a half in Turmore, in the same custom, *nil*, because in the lord's hands and pasture for cattle. Of j acre and a half in Westfeld, in the custom of Hundes, *nil*, because in the lord's hands and sown with corn. Of half an acre of pasture in Turmor, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because it lies submerged. Of half an acre of pasture in Blacklane, in the same custom, *nil*, because Geoffrey Pope holds it for service and custom. And of iijs. vjd. for j acre in le Fengate, by Yoman's custom, demised to Adam Andrew. Of j acre in le Ryholmes, j rood of pasture in Fytone brodrove, *nil* here, because it lies submersed, at no profit. Of the residue of the said tenure, in the said custom, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of tenants for service and custom. And of ijs. vjd. for iij rood in longfeld, in the custom of Walter Qwelpe, demised to John Grey. Of half an acre in Oldfeld, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because Alice Quelpe holds it as is declared above in the custom of William Drew. Of the residue of the same tenure, *nil*, because in the hands of tenants for service and custom. Of iij acres of land in Fengate, of the custom of Simon Okye, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands, and reaping at the lord's need. Of j rood of land in Segate, of the custom of Simon Hippe, *nil* in this place, because Agnes Pope holds at feefarm, for the sum of Cs., as in the title of rent. Of j rood of pasture in Fyttondroves, in the same custom, *nil*, because it lies submerged at no profit. And of j acre of land in Fengate, in the custom of Erlis, *nil*, because pasture for the lord's cattle. Of xvj perches with messuage, in Segate, with j house, in ruins, of the tenure of the half custom of Gase, *nil* in this place, because of a want of fermor, and lying in a wood (*waste*) in default of enclosure. Of j rood of land in Segate, with j cotage, in the tenure of the half custom of Hawkyng, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hands and sown with hemp. Of j acre j rood of land at Semille, by custom of John Anneysoun, fell this year into the lord's hands upon the death of Lisse Dawis douter, *nil*, because fallow. Of iij roods of pasture in Bychopisdikes, in the same custom, *nil*, because they lie submerged, at no profit. And of viijd. for j acre of pasture in Fyttondrove, in the same custom, demised to William Colyn. Of iij roods of land with a messuage at Hyegrene, in the

Custom of N. Eliot, v acres iij roods of land and pasture.

Hondes, iij acres of land and pasture.

Yoman's custom, vj acres j rood.

Walter Quelp, containing ij acres iij roods of land.

Okye, iij acres of land.

Hippe, j rood of pasture.

Erl, j acre of land.

Half custom, Gase, xvj perches.

Hawkyng, j rood.

J. Annesoun, ij acres and a half of land and pasture.

- Toly holds j acre of land with messuage. custom of Robert Toly, left in the lord's hands, *nil* in this place, because it lies fallow. Of j acre of the said land in Oldfeld, *nil*, because in the lord's hands and sown with oats. Of j rood of pasture in Wattryspittes, and j rood there in another place, in the same custom, *nil* in this place, because it lies submersed, at no profit. Of j acre j rood of land in Qwelpis . . in the custom of Richard Qwepe, native of the lord, *nil* in this place, because in the lord's hand and sown with drag'. Of half an acre in Fytton brod-rove, in the same custom, *nil*, because it lies submersed, at no profit. Of j acre iij roods in Oldfeld, in the custom Clerk, *nil*, because in the lord's hands and sown with corn. Of the residue of the same tenure, *nil*, because held by service and custom. And of xl*d.* for j acre in le longfeld, of the tenure and custom of Dobbis, demised to Philip Grey. Of half an acre of land in Shortlande, in the same custom, *nil*, because Bartholomew Jonsone, chaplain, occupied it unjustly and carried away the waste (*vestur*) of the same, without license of comp'is. Of the residue of the same land, *nil* in this place, because in the hands of tenants by service and custom. Sum. viij*li.* iij*d.*
- Herbage. And of the virr's of ix acres of pasture at Drews, and ix acres of pasture at Oscroft, demised to Simon Cok, Thomas Drew, for pasture, from the feast of St. Martin to the feast of the Purification. And of vs. iij*d.* of Stobilgres, xxv acres in Hardcroft, ix acres at Elvyeslathes, viij acres at Semyllle, demised to John Rogerson, Thomas Pope, for pasture, from the feast of the Nativity of our Lord to Carneprenium [the Tuesday before Ash-Wednesday]. And of iij*s.* iij*d.* of herbage of brynk of fallow land. Sum. xv*s.* viij*d.*
- Perquisites of Court. And of xiiij*li.* xii*s.* x*d.* halfpenny of perquisites of the four Courts, this year, held at Senton as appears by the Court Roll. And of v*s.* iij*d.* of fines held by our lord instead of the halymote of Wisbeach, of the lord bishop. Sum. xiiij*li.* iij*d.* ob.
- Sale of corn. And of xv*li.* xvs. ix*d.* ob. for iij*xx* ij quarters of corn sold at different prices. And of iij*li.* xs. iij*d.* for xxxij quarters ij bushels of maize sold in parcels, the price of a quarter i*s.* viij*d.* And of xls. for xv quarters of drag' sold at different prices. And of lxx*s.* v*d.* ob. q' for xxxv quarters two bushels of oats, sold at different prices. And of xi*s.* for iij quarters ij bushels of beans and peas sold, the price of a quarter i*s.* viij*d.* Sum. xxvii*li.* vii*s.* vij*d.* q.'
- Custom sold. And of xxii*s.* v*d.* received for xxij work days by custom in Neutone, according to agreement with the lord, for term of life,

price of the work xij*d.* And of xiiij*d.* for ix labours, and the iiij part of one labour in Sedyksylver, custom sold, the price of one labour j*d.* halfpenny. And of xxs. iiij*d.* for cxxij hens of custom sold, price of a hen ij*d.* And of ix*d.* for ix customs called Ferthing, sold, the price of the work, j*d.* And of iij*s.* vj*d.* for xxi labours of custom called Mowinsilver, annually, the price of the labour, ij*d.* And of xj*d.* halfpenny for xj labours and a half of custom called heymake, price of the labour, j*d.* And of xij*d.* halfpenny for cccxij eggs sold. And of j*d.* for iiij part of a pound of cumin sold. And of vj*d.* for j labour and a half of autumnal labour sold.

Sum. ljs. x*d.*

And of xxiij*d.* for j por . . t of issue sold. And of ijs. viij*d.* for iiij porcell' sold. And of iiij*d.* halfpenny for j hawk sold. And of iij*s.* for xvij hawks sold to the lord. And of ijs. vj*d.* for j cor...bau' sold of mo'.

Sum. xs. iiij*d.* ob.

Sale of stock.

And of xxx*s.* for farm of a garden demised to Geoffrey Bennet. And of xxviij*s.* iiij*d.* of John Stokil and Roger Temere for licence to take fish in separate pastures of the lord in the marshes.

Farm of fisheries and gardens.

Sum. lviij*s.* iiij*d.*

And of xxv*s.* ix*d.* for diverse places grown with reeds, demised for mowing in waste places.

Sum. xxv*s.* ix*d.*

Reeds sold.

And of vs. iij*d.* for iiij lb. and a half of pepper sold, the price xiiij*d.*

Sum. vs. iij*d.*

Pepper.

And of cxj*s.* viij*d.* for divers things upon account sold in addition.

Sum. cxj*s.* viij*d.*

Sales above accompt.

Sum total of receipts, $\text{liij} \text{ s. viii} \text{ d. xvi} \text{ s.}$

In rent repaid to the lord Bishop of Ely for the Manor of Neutone, annually, iiij*d.* And for the fee Boders, annually, viij*d.*

Repayment of rents.

Sum. xij*d.*

For decrease of rents of free lands of free tenants, being in the lord's hands, namely, of v acres in Barrefeld, formerly belonging to Reginald de Grenefeld, being in the lord's hands, ij*d.* And in decrease of rent of v acres j rood of land and xij acres of pasture, formerly Gobbax cist' in the lord's hands, xxs. And iij acres j rood of land and pasture formerly belonging to Benedict, son of Richard, being in the lord's hands, iiij*s.* x*d.* And by decrease of rent of free land in the hundred acre, formerly belonging to John Frankes, ij*d.* And half an acre in Turmore, in the holding of Burton, vj*d.* And in allotment, iij acres with j messuage, conceded to W. Stoney, chaplain, at the terms, by the gift of the father of the now lord, xiiij*s.* And j acre of free land in le Park, formerly

Decrease of rents of free tenants.

Spercolf, vjd. And for a tenement in Qwyrehill, formerly Dogishede, xjd. And iij rood in Fyttondrove, formerly Qwelpe, jd. And by free allotment, formerly belonging to William Sparcole, chaplain, ijs. Sum. xlijs. ijd.

Decrease of ands
demised at fee-
farm.

And j acre j rood of land at Grenedyche, which Richard Astone holds by term of life, vs. And j rood of land in le mille lane, which John Whyte formerly held for term of life, now in the lord's hands, ixjd. And iiij acres iij rood of land and vij acres of pasture land, which William Hugsoun held for term of life, now in the lord's hands, xxs. vjd. And j acre and a half xx perches, formerly belonging to John, son of Simon, now in the lord's hands, iijs. vjd. And j acre in Frankisdrove, and j rood in le Newlond, which John Frank held for term of life, now in the lord's hands, iijs. jd. And half an acre in le medous, which John Tomsoun held for term of life, now in the lord's hands, xxjd. And j rood in le Buttes, in the medous, and j rood in le Gores, which Martin Snow held for term of life, xxjd. And in le medous, j rood, which John Collsoun held for term of life, now in the lord's hands, xijjd. And for half an acre at Clapers, formerly Spercolf, viijjd. And for xxij perches which William Hyne held for term of life, now in the lord's hands, ijd. And of half an acre in Fyttoun, which Simon Howet held, jd. Sum. xls. jd.

Decrease of rents
of lands of natives.

By decrease of rents of lands of natives by custom, being in the lord's hands, viz., of the tenure Clerkes, ijs. And of the tenure formerly belonging to Nicholas Reve, iijs. And of the tenure of Simon Oky, xijjd. halfpenny. And for ij parts of the tenure Spercolf, xvijjd. farthing. And of the tenure Bateman, vd. And of the tenure of Hugh Eliot, iijjd. farthing. And by the tenure hettle, ijd. farthing. And by the tenure Cotmonger, vijjd. And by the tenure of Simon Edward, xvijjd. ob. And by tenure of Richard Edward, jd. farthing. And by tenure of William Drewe, vd. halfpenny. And by the tenure Hares, xiiijjd. And by the tenure of Bartholomew Katessoun, xxiijjd. halfpenny. And by the tenure of Robert Fankes, xvd. three farthings. And by tenure Canons, viijjd. And by tenure of Geoffrey Pope. And by tenure of Reginald Astone, ijs. ijd. And by tenure Delly, xxiijjd. And by the tenure Wyrmegey, vjd. And by the tenure Lewyn, xijjd. And by tenure of Elias Clerk, vjd. And by the tenure Bateman, ijd. And by the tenure Buckys, xjd. And by the tenure Howet, vjd. And by the tenure of John Symond, xiiijjd. And by the tenure of Nicholas Eliot, ixjd. halfpenny. And by the tenure Hundes, vijjd.

And by the tenure Yomans, xij*d.* halfpenny. And by the tenure of Walter Quelpe, vij*d.* farthing. And by the tenure of Simon Hippe, ij*d.* And by the tenure Erls, iiij*d.* farthing. And by the tenure Gase, vjd. And by the tenure Hawyn, iiij*d.* And by the tenure of John Dunneyson, x*d.* And by the tenure of Robert Toly, x*d.* And by the tenure of Richard Qwelipe, vij*d.*

Sum. xxxjs. viij*d.*

For the iron work bought for carts, namely, i sydsele, and j londplate, and j rast, xvij*d.* And for xxxi lb. and a half of iron bought, xxij*d.* halfpenny. And for making the same, xxij*d.* halfpenny. And for xxx accon'ibus, xij*d.*, namely, v for ij*d.* And for j plough-share bought, iij*s.* iiij*d.* Also, for xvj cartcloutes for carts and tumbrells, xvj*d.* Also, for viij lb. of grease, viij*d.* For xij berg'ms, xij*d.* For viij headstalls, iiij*d.* For iiij p't^{ciū}, viij*d.* For pay of Walter Godfrey for repair of carts and tumbrells, with j axiltree from the lord's wood, by turns, namely, for eight days at mowing, ijs. viij*d.*, and for one day, iiij*d.* And for j axiltre at his own proper material. For vj rings for carts, vjd. For nails for the same, one halfpenny.

Sum. xvijs. iij*d.* halfpenny.

Likewise on account of the pay of Robert Pychard and Richard Pychard for working in the manor, viz., upon the chamber at the end of the chapel, and in other places requiring it, for three days and a half, for each of them per day, iiij*d.*—ijs. iiij*d.* And for ij bunches of Russherope, purchased, iij*d.* Likewise, for a carpenter to make bosis in the ox-house, for j day, the task, iiij*d.* Also, for ij carpenters, namely, John Aston and his servant, to mend the dove-cot in places requiring it, for vij days, the task of each per day, iiij*d.*—iijs. viij*d.* Likewise, for a basket purchased for the same at the expense of John Astone, and for the reparation of the same, by account made with him, ijs. And for vij tigns purchased for the same, xxj*d.* And for one cask with iij hoops bought for the same for le cher', vs. For ccl nails bought for the same, x*d.* Also, cl nails, iiij*d.* halfpenny—ciij*d.* Likewise, for chains and hinges bought for the same, xij*d.* Likewise in payment of Robert Pichard and his brother for ij days, at xvjd. the task for each—daily iiij*d.* For thatch work for the same, ij*d.* For ij bunches of Russherope for the same, iij*d.* Also, to John Peresoun to repair doors for the dove-cot, for half a day, ij*d.* And for a bolt bought for the same, ij*d.* Also, to William Quelpe and John Nicole, carpenters, for v days, at task work for repairing iij cottages, namely, j formerly belonging to W. son of Hugh, and ij formerly

Custom of carts,
harrows, and
waggons.

Account of houses.

belonging to Frankes and another, formerly belonging to Bennet, for v days, iij^s. iiij^d. to each per day, at iiij^d. the task. For c nails bought, iiij^d. And to Robert Pichard working upon the said cottage, for vj days at task, ijs., taking daily, iiij^d. And to William Qwelpe, carpenter, for repairing defects in the knight's chamber [camere militis] for j day and a half for the lord's food, iij^d., received for the day, ijd. And half a c of iron nails bought, ijd. And to Walter Godfrey, carpenter, for half a day for repairing the gate of the fold, ijs. And for payment of William att Hoo for repairing defective walls in the manor in places requiring it, for ij days and a half, the task, xd., received for a day, iiij^d. And paid to the same William for wallage, ij roods of wall at Franckhous, by contract with the same, xij^d. Sum. xvij^s. viij^d. ob.

Expenses

And for smoked turf, ijd. For j hoe, vij^d. And for ij skeppis, iiij^d. For j crib for corn, iiij^d. For a white [in coreo albo] vjd. Also, for repairing lock of barn, ijd. Sum. ijs. jd.

Grinding and winnowing.

For grinding clix quarters j bushel of wheat in winter, for the task, liijs. halfpenny—the quarter, iiij^d. And for grinding ^{xx} quarters j bushel of wheat, at Easter, xij^s. iiij^d. farthing—the quarter, ijd. And for grinding for servants xvj quarters. For winnowing the corn, vs., iij quart^s, jd., and not more because for servants. Sum. lxxjs. iiij^d. ob. q.'

Weeding and reaping.

In payment of lxxij workmen for weeding the lord's corn, for j day xijs. ijd., to each ijd., except xxxij by custom. For reaping ix. acres of meadow in le Oxcroft, ij acres and a half at Tuck, formerly Oky, iij roods Frankis, j acre iij rood, formerly Eve Walters, half an acre, formerly binnez, vijs. iij^d.—the acre, vjd. And for making hay, ijs., with servant's help. Sum. xxjs. vd.

Servants' wages.

In payment of Richard Quelpe, carter, and a cart for the whole year, xs. And to William Frank for the whole year, xs. And in payment of John Frankes from the feast of Michaelmas to Easter, vs. And for payment of Thomas Cope, from the feast of Easter until Michaelmas, vs. And in payment of Thomas Toly for the whole year, vjs. viij^d. In payment of Thomas Pope for v days work in the time of winter sowing, iiij^s. iiij^d. halfpenny, received for the day, jd. ob. And in payment of John de Wyrmgay, for fugant caruc' for v weeks and j day at that time, iiij^s. vjd., received for j day, j halfpenny. To Thomas Pope for fug' caruc' for seed at Easter, iiij^s. vjd., received per day, jd. halfpenny. In payment of John de Wyrmgay, at the same time for xvij days, ijs. iij^d., received per day, jd. halfpenny. Sum. lijs. iij^d. ob.

For digging common fuel in Rollysfeld by Robert Cokes, ls. c loads [*foth'*] xvjs. viij*d.* For digging cc loads in the same field, by Richard Reynalde, xxxiijs., c loads xvijs. For digging xxx loads in the same field by the said Richard, iijs. And for drying cccc loads by Nicholas Fysher, xiijs. iiij*d.* c loads x*d.* In payment of John Copperose for cutting turf there, for iiij days, xvj*d.*, received per day iiij*d.* And to the same John for cutting turf de rem' of Simon Collessoun, for j day, iiij*d.* Sum. cijs.

Account of
Turbary.

In payment of William Quelpe, carpenter, for repairing defects in the salt pits, in places requiring it, for ij days, at viij*d.* the task. In payment of John Pychard and Robert his brother, for covering the defects in the salt pits, for j day and a half, xij*d.* For iiij bunches of Russherope for the same, iiij*d.* halfpenny. For iiij Chovels purchased, xvij*d.* Also, in payment of John Hobsoun, with a draw horse and tumbrel to carry sand, for viij days, vjs. viij*d.*, received daily, x*d.* Also, in payment of John Pope, with labourer, horse and tumbrel, to carry sand, for viij days and a half, vs. iiij*d.* ob., received per day ix*d.* In payment of Richard Pope, with a labourer, horse and tumbrell, for viij days and a half, v carryings of sand, vjs. iiij*d.* halfpenny, received for a day, iiij*d.* halfpenny. Likewise, to the wife of William Godeknape, with a labourer, horse and tumbrell, for viij days and a half, vjs. iiij*d.* halfpenny. Likewise to William Tomson, with a workman, horse and tumbrell, for viij days and a half, to carry sand, vjs. iiij*d.* Also, to John Kenyng, with a labourer, horse and tumbrell, carrying sand, for viij days, vjs. viij*d.* Also, to Thomas Holbeche, with a labourer, horse and tumbrell, carrying sand for j day and a half, xv*d.* Also, Lisse Taverner driving [*hippant*] for viij days, iijs. viij*d.*, received daily, iiij*d.* Also, to the wife of William Frank driving for viij days, iijs. iiij*d.*, received daily, iiij*d.* For bread and cheese, xij*d.* Also, for $\frac{xx}{iii}$ casks of beer purchased, vjs. viij*d.*, price of a cask, j*d.* In payment of Walter Godfrey, for reparation of j harrow at the salt pits, iiij*d.*, at his own expense. And in payment of the said Walter, for repairing the defects of other harrows at the same place, at the lord's expense, ij*d.* Sum. lvjs. viij*d.*

Account of salt
pits.

And for clvj labourers conduct' by a day's work for reaping the lord's corn and binding, at lijs. the task, to each daily, iiij*d.* And given to $\frac{xx}{iii}$ viij labourers by custom to make day's work in autumn, xvs. viij*d.*, viz., to each daily, j*d.* And for reaping xvj acres j rood of oats, viijs. j*d.* ob., the acre, vj*d.* And in payment of iiij labourers conduct' for j day ad pikand' xvj*d.*, for one day, iiij*d.*

Autumn account.

And in payment of Robert Pychard conduct' for mowing for xj days, iij^s. viij^d., received for a day iij^d.. For food bought with beer for the labourers carrying corn, according to custom, vs. Also, in payment of Robert Pichard for assisting to reap beans for j day, iij^d.. And for food and drink and other victuals bought, and given by custom to those carrying the lord's hay, x^d..

Sum. iij^l/. vjs. xj^d. ob.

Account of the
mill.

For xvj ells of canvas purchased for the sails of the mill, vjs., an ell, iij^d.. halfpenny.

Sum. xjs.

Monies delivered.

For money paid to the lord by the hands of Simon Collessoun, xxx^l/. xiijs. iij^d.. And delivered to the lord ix^l/. xvijs. iij^d.. for vj quarters of maize sold. And delivered to the lord ix^l/. viijs., namely, for xlvj quarters of wheat sold. And delivered to the lord, xxjs. x^d.. And for Court perquisites, xxxs. And for xvij hawks sold, iijs.

Sum. xliij^l/. xiijs. vj^d..

Sum total of expenses and payments, lxxj^l/. vs. ij^d.. three farthings. And he owes xvij^l/. xjs. ix^d.. farthing. Of which are allotted to him of the fine of the bailiff, xls. And of the fine of John Kenyng, allowed by the lord, xiijs. iij^d.. And to the same by amerciamment of the General Inquisition, condoned by the lord, cs. And to the same by amerciamment of Stephen Puttok, xs. And allowed to him, vjs. iij^d.., paid to John Grey for the same cause. And allowed to the same, iijs., paid to John Pope, from the debt of the deceased. And allowed to the same, vj^d.., paid for issue of Court, viz., for writing the amerciament of the Halymote. And allowed to the same for parchment for this Compotus, ix^d.. And to the same for a clerk to write this compotus, vjs. viij^d..

Sum allowed, ix^l/. xs. ob. q.' And thus he owes viij^l/. xx^d.. ob. q.' Of which was afterwards allowed him by the special favour of the lord for stacking of wheat, as appears, cvij^d.. And thus he owes lxs. jd. ob. q.'

On dors. Corn.

The same has received xxxiiij quarters of corn of the issue of the grange, measured, thrashed, winnowed by tallage against Robert Cokes. And of xxxvij quarters iij bushel of corn of the same issue, measured, thrashed, winnowed by tallage against John Wynd. And of xxj quart^r ij bushel of corn of the same issue, measured, thrashed, winnowed by tallage against William Swatlyng. And of the bailiff of Felburn, x quarters.

Sum. cij quarters vj bushel of corn.

Of which

In seed upon lj acres and a half, whereof x acres below le holt, viij acres at the church, iij acres, part of xx acres in Sewcroft, vij

acres in Waltesoncroft, ix acres part of xx acres in Worthencroft, j acre iij roods in the same field, by Clerk's custom, iij rood le sle . . . of the custom of Nicholas Grene, half an acre in Westcroft, in the custom Eliot, ij acres iij roods at Grendyk, in the custom Katessoun, iij roods in horncroft, j acre at Meledyke, j acre and a half in Westcroft, in the custom Hundes, j acre iij roods in le Oldfield, in the custom Clerk, j acre in Fenland, formerly belonging to Thomas Sparkes, chaplain, in the fee Boders, j acre in le Grendyk, in Pope's custom, iij roods in Fenlond, xvij quarters and a half ij bushel, upon the acre, iij bushel and less, in the whole iij bushel and a half. And in selling the within at different prices, $\frac{1}{4}$ ij quarters and by advantage of market ij quarters.

Sum. above.

The same has received xxxvij quarters iij bushel, lon' of issue of the grange, ground ad tasc' measured, thrashed, by tallage against Robert Cokes. And of x quarters vj bushel lon' of the same issue, ground, thrashed, measured, winnowed, by tallage against John Weller. And of vj quarters iij bushel of the same issue, ground, ad tasc' by tallage against William Swatlyng. And of xij quarters iij bushel lon' maize, of multure of a wind-mill demised to Nicholas Miller and Simon Swank, for the term of the compotus. And of xi quarters iij bushel charged upon account. And of iij bushel of increase.

Maize.

Sum. lxxix quarters vij bushel.

vij quarters j
bushel.
Of which

In seed upon xxvij acres, whereof xvj acres at Neucroft, xj acres in Worthennescroft, xij quarters and a half j bushel upon the acre, iij bushel p . . . And upon sale within xxxvj quarters vij bushel. And to Richard Qwelp, carter, for the term of the compotus, according to the custom of the Manor, v quarters ij bushel. And to William Franckes, carter, for the term of the compotus, v quarters ij bushel. And to John Franckes, carter, from the feast of St. Michael till Easter, ij quarters v bushel. And to Thomas Pope, from the feast of Easter until Michaelmas, ij quarters v bushel. To Thomas Toly for term of compotus, v quarters ij bushel. And by sale above, xi quarters iij bushel.

xxxs. iij d.

Sum. as above. And equal.

The same has received xi quarters iij bushel of the grange, thrashed, measured, winnowed, by tallage against Robert Cokes. And of iij quarters ij bushel of the same in addition, thrashed, measured, winnowed, by tallage against John Weller. And of iij quarters and a half, ij bushel, of the same issue, by tallage against

Drag'.

	W. Swatlyng. And of xiiij quarters iij bushel charged upon account.	Sum. xxxv quarters.
Of which	In seed upon ix acres j rood, whereof at Parrokes iij acres, j acre iij rood at Frankisdrove by custom Aston, j acre and a half in custom Wyrmegey, j acre j rood in custom of Richard Quelp, iij roods in Shortland in custom, iij quarters v bushel upon the acre, iij bushel. And by sale within xvj quarters maz'. And by sale upon account, xiiij quarters iij bushel.	
xxxv. xj. q ^s		
		Sum. as above. And equal.
Oats.	And of xxxij quarters of the issue from the Grange, thrashed ad tasc' measured, winnowed, by tallage against John Weller. And of xv quarters and a half ij bushel, thrashed, ad tasc' by tallage against William Swathyng. And of xvj quarters, thrashed by John Franckes and Richard Qwelpe, for the lord's service. And of xxiiij quarters ij bushel, charged upon account.	
		Sum. $\frac{xx}{ij}$ viij quarters.
Of which	Thereof in seed upon xxxvj acres, whereof iij acres part of vij acres in Parrokes, viij acres at Grenedyke, x acres, part of in hardcroft, j rood of iij acres in Medowfeld, j acre and a half in Gavelfeld, half an acre in Newland, iij roods in We and a meadow, j acre in Frankisdrove, half an acre in meadow, next the land of Henry Cookes, j acre in le buttes, half an acre in Newland, in custom Clerkes, half an acre in Westfeld, half an acre in Newlond, in custom Reve, iij rood in custom Batemans, half an acre in a messuage in custom of Robert Frankes, j acre in le Gores, in the custom of Geoffrey Pope, j acre xij perches, in the custom Delby, half an acre in Medou, in custom Symonds, j acre in Oldfeld, in custom Toly, ij acres in Medou, iij rood at Grendyk, in custom Spercolfe, j acre in le Slade, in the same custom, xxv quarters of oats, upon an acre, vj bushels. And j quarter for the stall of the horses of Sir John Inglysthorpe and others, on the lord's part, j quarter j bushel. And for support of the Swans, j quarter and a half. And iij servants in the Manor for potage, j quarter. And by sale xxxv quarters. And by sale upon account xxiiij quarters ij bushel.	
xls. v ^d .		Sum. as above. And equal.
Not stored beans and peas.	And of viij quarters issue from the grange, thrashed, ad tasc' measured, winnowed, by tallage against John Weller. And of iij quarters and a half ij bushel, thrashed, measured, winnowed, by tallage against William Swatlyng.	
xj q'r and a half ij bush.		Sum. xj quarters vj bushels.
Of which	In seed upon xiiij acres, whereof in Hardcroft v acres. And	

at Elvyislathe ix acres vj quarters and a half, upon an acre iij bushels. And by sale within iiij quarters ij bushels. And for food for pigs j quarter.

Sum. as above.

The same has received vij beasts of burden, from Simon Collesoun by indenture.

Sum. vij., and remaining.

Beasts of burden.

The same has received j pullet, male, by indenture of the same, namely, of the issue of the year preceding. And of iij pullets of the issue of the same year, whereof j pullet, male, of the issue of that year.

Sum. iiij, and remaining iiij.

Fowl.

The same has received xvij oxen of the same Simon aforesaid. Of which in hand j, and remaining xvij.

Oxen.

The same has received ij boars from the same Simon by the same indenture.

Sum. ij, and remaining ij.

Boars.

The same has received ij sows of the same Simon by the same indenture.

Swine.

By sale upon account j for ijs. Sum. ij.

Sum. j, and remains j, and it is equal.

ijs. of which

And he has received v porkers of the issue preceding, received by the same indenture.

Sum. v, and remains iiij.

Porkers (male).

By sale j, as within.

Sum. j and rem^r iiij, and it is equal.

Of which

And of xxj, the issue of two sows at the time of comptus.

Sum. xxj.

Porkers (female).

Because they are not sold, and come upon account iij. And by tenths j. And by sale iiij. And by expense of Sir William de Flete and Sir John de Inglisthorpe, Knts., j.

ijs. of which

Sum. xv, and remains vj, and it is equal.

And of vij geese received by indenture, whereof v mariol^r.

Geese.

Sum. vij.

By sale j, sum. j, and remains vj.

Of which

And of xvij^d issue of the same year, xvij. And all are sold as within. And it is equal.

Hawks.

And of ccxxv cocks and a half received for rent of native tenants belonging to the manor, at the feast of the Nativity of our lord, as appears by the new rents annually. And of xxj cocks of rent Goders belonging to the same manor, for the same terms.

Cocks.

Sum. ccxlvj.

By allowance for j messuage and iij roods in Segate, formerly belonging to Walter Quelpe, vj. And by allowance of j acre at Sleres iij cocks, formerly belonging to William Qwelpe. And by allowance j rood with a messuage, formerly Hynes next Stoney, iij.

Of which	By allowance for different tenures in the custom and homage of Neuton, being in the lord's hands, viz., of xxxiiij customs, of which each contains iij cocks, cij cocks, as appears in a certain title of custom of carriage, annexed to this compotus. And by allowance for custom and receipts formerly belonging to Boders, being in the lord's hands, ij cocks and iiij hens, viz., for the tenement of Katherine Dog . . . lying in the lord's hands, 'iij. And for a tenement, viz., iij roods of land, formerly belonging to Thomas Sparcolp, and iij roods of land (pasture) in Tremore, iij. And allowance iiij for their food in the feast of St. John, and at the Nativity of our lord.
cxxs.	Sum. of allowance, cxxij cocks, and by sale cxxij.
Eggs.	And of dcxxiiij eggs for rent coming from the custom and homage of Neutone annually, at the Feast of Easter.
	Sum. dcxxiiij.
Of which	By allowance for a tenement formerly belonging to John Quelp, as appears by a charter of the lord, x eggs. And for a tenement formerly belonging to John Quelpe, in Fittone, being in the lord's hands, xx. And by allowance for xxxiiij customary eggs of the lands of natives, being in the lord's hands, as appears by a certain bill of custom of carriage, sewn to this compotus, and each custom contains x eggs. Sum of allowance, cccx. And by sale within cccxiiij.
cccxiij.	
Doves.	Of doves, <i>nil</i> , because kept in the hands of Simon Collessoun.
Pepper.	And of ij lb. of pepper of Simon Cokes for his land at Amyas, at the Feast of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, annually. And for half a lb. of pepper of Peter Wright at the same term. And for j lb. of pepper of John Fadire, for j acre and a half in parson's drove, lying at Southinham. And of a tenement in Tyd' formerly Boders, j lb. of pepper.
iiij lb. sold.	Sum. iiij lb. and a half, and sold as within.
Cummin.	And of the iiij part of j lb. of cummin, yearly—and below.
Day's work carriage.	And of lvij and a half customs of carriage due from the lands of natives in Neuton, granted for homage for term of life, for each entire custom, xij <i>d</i> . annually, and each custom contains vj days' work.
Of which	In the lord's hands as appears in a certain schedule sewn to this title, xxxiiij. And for sale, within, xxij and a half.
Sale xxij.	And of xxv. labours by custom called Sediksylver, arising of the custom of Neutone, the price of a labour, j <i>d</i> .
Sedyksilver.	Amongst them, for certain customs being in the lord's hands,

xv, and vj p't' as appears in a bill of customs, and sold within ix labours and five p't'.	Of which sold ix labours and five ...
And of xvij labours of ferthing, arising out of the custom of Neuton, price of a labour, jd.	Labours called Ferthing.
By allowance of different customs being in the lord's hands, as appears by a bill of customs, ix, and for sale within ix, price of a labour, jd.	Of which
And of xxxvij labours called mowing, arising out of the custom of Neutone, price of a labour, ij.	Mowyng.
By allowance of different customs being in the lord's hands, xvij labours and iiij parts of a labour, as by the bill aforesaid. And for sale within xxj, and iiij parts of a labour.	Of which
And of xxvj labours called haymaking, arising out of the custom of Neutone, price of a labour, jd.	Haymaking.
By allowance for different customs being in the lord's hands, xiiij and a half, as appears by different bills, and for sale within xj and a half, price of a labour, jd.	Of which
And of lxix labours of the custom of weeding in Neuton, yearly.	Labours at weeding the lord's corn.
By allowance for divers customs being in the lord's hands, as appears by the said bill, xxxv and a fourth part of a labour. And by issue for weeding the lord's corn in Newton, xxxij, and the third part of a labour.	Of which
And of cc ^{xx} _{ij} xvij and a half days' work in Autumn for lxxiiij customs and a half, as per rental, for mowing and binding the lord's corn in Neuton, according to a yearly custom, of whom each shall make iiij days' work. And of xxxij days' work arising of xj aulepymen. And of xxj days' work of custom of Boders. And of j day's work of Agnes Cotermonger, native of the lord, and not more, because of mersland.	Autumnal labours.
Sum. ccij and a half. Sum of days' work, cxxxij.	
By allowance for divers customs being in the lord's hands, as appears by the bill sewn to this, xxxij, of whom each shall make iiij. And by allowance of the half custom Gase, vj. And by allowance of the half custom of Elis' Clerke's iiij. And by allowance for j rood next Stoney, by custom of Adam Hyne, iiij. And by allowance ij customs for a tenement in Segate, formerly belonging to Walter Qwelpe, viij. And by allowance for j acre at Stertis, formerly belonging to William Qwelpe, iiij. And by allowance for the tenement Dogman, of the fee Boders, iiij. And for the tenement of Thomas Spercolf, chaplain, iiij. Sum of	Of which

allowance, clxiij. And for expenses for mowing and binding the lord's corn, c^{xx} viij. And for sale upon account, j and a half for vjd.

Memorandum that the customers of Neuton who have carts shall carry corn, hay and turves for the lord in the Manor for j day, for the lord's food, and they shall assist for j day at the carrying of the lord's corn to the grange, and at placing the lord's turves in the manor. And if the lord has no corn, hay nor turves, they shall give no assistance, whence for expense this year, xvij for carrying corn. And for hay v. And for pikand' corn xvij. And for hay v.

Turves. For ccc cart loads of turves dug in Zolefeld, by the digging of Robert Cok. Of ccxxx loads of turves dug by Richard Reynald.

Of which Delivered at the lord's salt-pits by tallage against John Weller, cccxxvij loads, as appears by iij titles. And remain cc loads.

Reeds. For dcc reeds collected upon the lord's land by Isabell Goscelin. And of D^c reeds remaining from the preceding year.

Of which For expenses in covering the salt-pits, c. And for covering the dove-cot and other houses in the manor, ccc. And for covering the house of Robert Cok, c. And for covering x arr' of beans and peas, c. And remain dc garbs.

Swans.

Signets.

Fisheries.

Conies.

Leaden troughs.

Of which

Of fisheries, *nil*, because below, in payments.

And

And remain viij troughs.

iiij are in the lord's salinary. And iiij troughs and a half are at farm, as below, and each trough iiij troughs' weight xij stone. And the fourth of a trough weighs xij stone.

And remain viij troughs.

APPENDIX II

BULL OF POPE BONIFACE IX., DATED 1403, GRANTING
A DISPENSATION FOR A MARRIAGE BETWEEN
SIR JOHN COLVILE, KT., AND EMMA GEDENEYE,
WITH TRANSLATION OF THE SAME.

*A Document, addressed to the Prior of Speney, in the Diocese of Ely,
by Pope Boniface IX. (1403), relative to the marriage of Sir John Colville
with Emma Gedeneye, in the possession of Sir H. E. Colville.*

Bonifacius Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilecto Filio Priori
Prioratus de Speney Eliensis Dioceseos salutem et apostolicam
Benedictionem. Oblate nobis dilecti Filii nobilis viri Johannis
Colvyle militis et dilecte in Christo Filie Emme Gedeneye Eliens
Dioeces. mulieris petitionis series conveniebat, quod olim ipse
Johannes eandem Emmam quam per plura tempora in concubinato
tenuerat procuravit dilecto filio Willielmo Talmage familiari suo,
ignorans aliquid inter eos impedimentum existere quominus hoc
fieri posset, matrimonialiter copulari, ac idem Johannes eciam
hujusmodi Matrimonio contracto de priori incontinentia abstinere
non curans ipsam Emmam plerumq. carnaliter cognovit. Post
modum autem ad ipsorum deducto noticiam et in facie Ecclesie
publicato quod prefati Johannes et Willielmus tertio et quarto
consanguinitatis gradibus invicem se attingerent et cum propterea
ipsi Willielmus et Emma in hujusmodi Matrimonio sic de facto
contracto remanere non possent et deberent, Divorcium fuit inter
eosdem Willm. et Emmam autoritate ordinarie celebratum; deinde
vero dictus Johannes iterum se cum dicta Emma miscuit et sepe
sepius carnaliter cognovit velut ante. Cum autem sicut eadem
petitio super tangebatur ipsi Johannes et Emma ad fugiendum
hujusmodi scandalum et peccata promiserunt fideliter alter alteri
Matrimonium inter se contracturos et eciam desiderantes invicem
matrimonialiter copulari, sed ipsi propter premissa hujusmodi
eorum desideria adimplere non possunt, Dispensatione super hoc
apostolica non obtenta, pro parte ipsorum Johannis et Emme nobis
fuit humiliter supplicatum ut eis in premissis de opportune Dispen-

sacionis gratia providere de Benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur ex premissis et aliis certis causis nobis expositis hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, discrecioniter cum dicti Johannes et Emma venerabilem Fratrem nostrum Johannem Episcopum Eliensē cui esset in hac parte scribendum habeat ex certis causis suspectum, per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus, si est ita dicta Emma propter hoc nupta non fuerit cum eisdem Johanne et Emma, ut impedimento quod ex affinitate hujusmodi provenit et aliis non obstantibus Matrimonium inter se contrahere et in eo postquam contractum fuerit remanere libere et liciter valeant autoritate apostolica dispensos prolem ex hujusmodi Matrimonio suscipiendam legitimam nuntiando. Dat. Rome apud sanctum Petrū 2^o die Marcii pontificatus nostri anno tercio decimo.

Pro Jo. JACOSI
Edwardus.

TRANSLATION.

Boniface bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved son the prior of the priory of Speney, of the diocese of Ely, health and apostolic benediction. The tenor of a petition presented to us on behalf of our beloved son, the noble man, John Colvyle, Knight, and our beloved daughter in Christ, Emma Gedeneye, woman of the diocese of Ely, was, that formerly, the said John having kept the said Emma for a long period in concubinage, procured her to be joined in marriage to a beloved son, William Talmage, his familiar servant, not knowing that any impediment existed between them which could hinder that from being done: and the same John, also after the said marriage was contracted, not being careful to abstain from his former incontinence, knew the said Emma carnally on many occasions: afterwards, however, it having been brought to their knowledge and published in face of the Church, that the aforesaid John and William were related to one another in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity; and since therefore the said William and Emma neither could nor ought to remain in matrimony so, as a matter of fact, contracted; divorce was solemnised between them by the ordinary authority: but thereafter the said John again mixed himself with the said Emma, and very often knew her carnally just as before: When, however, as the same petition indicated, the said John and Emma promised faithfully to flee such scandal and sins, and that they would contract

marriage with each other, and also desiring to be joined together in marriage; but on account of the premises are unable to fulfil their desires, apostolic dispensation to that effect not having been obtained; supplications have been humbly made to us, on behalf of the said John and Emma, that we, of apostolic benignity would vouchsafe, by the grace of seasonable dispensation, to provide for them in the premises: We therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of other certain causes set forth to us, being inclined towards these supplications, do by apostolic writings command (discretionally, because the said John and Emma may deem our venerable brother John, bishop of Ely, to whom in that behalf it might be written, to be on certain grounds suspected) that if it is so, the said Emma has not on this account been married with the said John; that notwithstanding the impediment which has arisen from such affinity, and other obstacles, they may freely and lawfully contract marriage together, and, after it has been contracted, may therein abide, as dispensed by apostolic authority, declaring the offspring begotten of such marriage lawful.—Given at Rome at Saint Peter's the second day of March and thirteenth year of our pontificate.



SEAL OF CHANTRY, OR COLLEGE, AT NEWTON.

APPENDIX III



Vinctis i fide lib: te
nore plenam mo
testat. qd Ego Joles
Coluyle aples de
Comitatu. Canta

brugie In honore scē i idnue tuta
tis pīs i filij i spiritus sancti. ac tra
tissine uirginis marie matris do
mini nostri ihu xpi. pio salubri sta
tu excellentissimi principis domini
nostri Regis Henrici quarti. Domi
neq; Johanne Regine consortis sue
i omniū librorum suorum. Ac etiā
Reuerendi in xpo patris domini Jo
hannis ffordham dei gracia Epī
Ciculis i Dionis i comuentus



III

STATUTES DRAWN UP BY SIR JOHN COLVILE FOR THE USE OF HIS CHANTRY AT NEWTON, WITH TRANSLATION OF THE SAME.

The original MS. book which contains the foundation charter and statutes of the College founded by Sir John Colvile, in the parish of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, is bound in wooden boards, covered with white leather, and the whole is protected by another covering of double leather, projecting over the top, lapping over the front, and held to the side by a metal fastening, while at the foot this outer case hangs down four or five inches. The vellum pages measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, by $8\frac{7}{10}$ ths in height. The first four and last four leaves are blank, but are ruled the same as the others. The first page has a well-designed and well-executed illuminated border, with which the first capital letter—a large C—is connected. In the centre of the initial letter is a shield of arms. Quarterly—1, 4 *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*—over all a label of three points *gules*—2, 3 *or* three chess rooks *gules*, for Marsh or de Marisco. The same shield is introduced again in the middle of the lower border. These Statutes are printed at full, with a translation, in the following pages. The volume is in the possession of Sir H. Colvile.

Cunctis xti fidelibus tenore presencium innotescat: quod Ego Johannes Colvyle miles de Comitatu Cantabrigie In honore sancte et individue Trinitatis patris et filii et spiritus sancti ac beatissime virginis marie matris domini nostri ihu xti pro salubri statu excellentissimi principis domini nostri Regis Henrici quarti Domineque Johanne Regine consortis sue et omnium liberorum suorum; Ac eciam Reverendi in xto patris domini Epi. Johannis Fordham Dei gratia Eliensis et Prioris et conventus Eliensium meique predicti Johannis Colvyle fundatoris et Emme consortis mee ac liberorum nostrorum; Necnon pro animabus omnium nostrum predictorum cum ab hac luce migraverimus, atque illustrissimi dudum principis domini Johannis ducis Lancastrie et domine Blanchie consortis sue progenitorum dicti domini nostri regis. Ac domine Marie nuper Comitisse Derbeie et corsortis ejusdem domini nostri Regis, omniumque progenitorum meorum; de licencia summorum pontificum scilicet Bonifacii divina providencia Pape noni et confirmacione dominorum Innocencii pape septimi et Alexandri pape quinti, necnon dicti domini nostri Regis dictique Reverendi in xto patris domini Johannis Episcopi Eliensis loci diocesani licencia per me impetratis primitus et obtentis atque de consensu et assensu omnium aliorum quorum interest seu interesse poterit in hac parte: Erigo, ordino, fundo, et pro perpetuo stabillio in capella beate marie super costeram maris in villa de Newton Eliensis diocesis cantariam quatuor capellanorum; quorum quidem capellanorum unus sit magister seu custos dicte cantarie et nuncupetur proficiendus secundum formam inferius limitandam. Ac etiam volo et ordino quod dictus magister et capellani et successores sui inveniant et exhibeant ibidem quatuor clericos honestos qui competenter legere et cantare sciant, quorum clericorum unus sit aquebajulus parochie de Newton predictae deserviens. Necnon dictus magister et capellani et successores sui inveniant et exhibeant in dicta cantaria continue imperpetuum decem pauperes, secundum formam inferius exprimendam, quos ad invaliditatem et inopiam contigerit devenire; quorum una sit mulier satis valida ad ea facienda que inferius exprimentur. Item volo quod unus

Be it known to all faithful believers in Christ, by the tenor of these presents, that I, John Colvyle, Knight, of the County of Cambridge, in honor of the holy and undivided Trinity, Father and Son and Holy Ghost, and of the most blessed Virgin Mary, mother of our Lord Jesus Christ,—For the good estate of the most Excellent Prince our Lord King Henry the fourth and of the Lady Joanna, Queen, his Consort, and of all their children; and also of the Reverend Father in Christ, John Fordham, by the grace of God, Lord Bishop of Ely, and of the Prior and Convent of Ely; and of me the aforesaid John Colvyle, the founder, and of Emma, my wife, and of our Children; As well as for the souls of all of us aforesaid when we shall have passed from this life; and of the most illustrious late Prince Lord John, Duke of Lancaster and the Lady Blanche his wife, parents of the said Lord our King; and of the Lady Mary lately Countess of Derby and wife of the same Lord our King, and of all my own ancestors; By licence of the Chief Pontiffs, viz. of Boniface the Ninth, by Divine providence, Pope, and by confirmation of the lords Innocent the Seventh, Pope, and Alexander the Fifth, Pope; and also by license of our said Lord the King, and of the said Reverend Father in Christ the lord John, Bishop of Ely, diocesan of the place, previously by me requested and obtained; and by the consent and assent of all others who are or shall be concerned in this matter:—Erect, ordain, found, and perpetually establish in the Chapel of the blessed Mary on the Sea Coast in the town of Newton, in the diocese of Ely, a Chantry for four Chaplains; of which Chaplains one is to be and to be called Master or Warden of the said Chantry, to be appointed according to the form hereafter to be defined. And I likewise will and ordain that the said Master and Chaplains and their successors shall find and keep there four honest Clerks who can read and sing competently, of which clerks one is to be a water carrier for the service of the parish of Newton aforesaid. Likewise that the said Master and Chaplains and their successors shall find and keep in the said Chantry continually and for ever, ten poor people according to the form to be expressed below, such as shall have happened to fall into sickness and poverty; of whom one shall be a woman sufficiently strong for the performance of the duties which shall be hereafter declared. Likewise I will that one of the said three

dictorum trium capellanorum fit capellanus parochialis ville predictae curamgerens parochianorum ibidem, per dictum magistrum seu custodem deputandus. Insuper volo et ordino quod electio admissio et receptio omnium dictorum capellanorum clericorum et pauperum dicte cantarie post obitum meum ad magistrum seu custodem cantarie predictae pro perpetuo pertineat. Ita tamen quod in locum vacantem infra viginti dies a tempore vacationis huiusmodi connumerandos, alium idoneum justo impedimento cessante subrogare teneatur; alioquin electio admissio et prefectio huiusmodi auctoritate apostolica ad Episcopum Eliensem vel ejus Commissarium in hac parte specialiter deputandum vel sede vacante Episcopali seu Episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente ad Priorem Eliensem vel ejus Commissarium ad hoc specialiter deputandum pertineat illa vice. Et magister seu custos qui alium capellandum clericum seu pauperem in locum vacantem infra dictos viginti dies mora et culpa sua precedentibus eligere preficere et admittere distulerit pena viginti solidorum qualibet vice multetur quos de porcione dicto magistro specialiter limitata per dominum Episcopum Eliensem vel huiusmodi ejus predictum commissarium vel sede Episcopali vacante seu Episcopo Eliensi in partibus transmarinis agente per Priorem Eliensem eadem auctoritate apostolica volo et ordino levare et in fabricam dicte capelle et domorum ad dictam cantariam pertinencium integraliter converti: Quodque totalis summa que huiusmodi capellano clerico seu pauperi sic deficienti sin ibi deserviret deberetur, pro toto tempore vacationis huiusmodi a dicto magistro sive custode per dictum reverendum patrem vel dictum ejus Commissarium seu Priorem aut ejus Commissarium eadem auctoritate levetur; et tres partes ejusdem summe inter pauperes dicte cantarie equaliter distribuantur et quarta pars ad ornamenta dicte cantarie et eorum reparacionem congrue applicetur.

Secundum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod de bonis dicte cantarie dictus magister seu custos decem libras, Capellanusque parochialis antedictus centum tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios, Et quilibet aliorum capellanorum predictorum centum sex solidos et octo denarios, et quilibet trium predictorum clericorum quadraginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios, annuatim percipiat pro victu et vestitu et omnibus necessariis suis ministrandis eisdem sub

Chaplains shall be parochial Chaplain of the aforesaid town, having care of the parishioners therein, to be appointed by the said Master or Warden. Moreover I will and ordain that the election admission and reception of all the said Chaplains, Clerks, and poor people of the said Chantry, after my death shall pertain to the Master or Warden of the aforesaid Chantry for ever. So however that he be bound to elect another fit successor into any vacant place within twenty days, to be reckoned from the time of such vacancy, unless there be a legitimate hindrance thereto: otherwise the election admission and appointment of the same to pertain for that turn, by Apostolic authority, to the Bishop of Ely or to his Commissary for this purpose specially to be appointed, or if the See be vacant or the Bishop be across the sea, to the Prior of Ely or to his Commissary for this purpose specially to be appointed. And that the Master or Warden who by his own delay or fault shall have delayed to elect appoint and admit another Chaplain, Clerk, or poor person into a vacant place within the said twenty days, shall be mulcted in the penalty of twenty shillings for each time: which twenty shillings, I will and ordain by the same apostolical authority, shall be levied from the portion specially assigned to the said Master, by the Lord Bishop of Ely or by his Commissary as aforesaid, or if the Episcopal See be vacant or the Bishop of Ely be across the sea, by the Prior of Ely, and shall be applied without deduction to the fabric of the said Chapel and of the houses pertaining to the said Chantry. And that the entire sum, which would be due to such Chaplain, Clerk, or poor person, so failing, were he therein serving his place, for the whole period of such vacancy, shall be levied from the said Master or Warden by the said Reverend Father or by his said Commissary, or the Prior or his Commissary, by the same authority; and that three-fourths of the same sum shall be equally distributed among the poor persons of the said Chantry, and the fourth part shall be suitably applied to the ornaments of the said Chantry and to their repair.

Second Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that from the goods of the said Chantry the said Master or Warden shall receive ten pounds, and the aforesaid parochial Chaplain one hundred and thirteen shillings and four pence, and each of the other Chaplains aforesaid one hundred and six shillings and eight pence, and each of the three Clerks aforesaid forty three shillings and four pence, annually, for supplying to the same food and clothing and all

forma infrascripta: videlicet quod predicti capellani et clerici sint ad mensam magistri dicte cantarie pro tempore existentis in aula hospicii eorumdem communiter prandentes. Et quod magister de summa cuilibet capellano superius limitata quinquaginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios et de summa cuilibet clerico limitata triginta solidos annuatim retineat pro mensa decenter eis exhibenda in communi. Et quod residuum dicte summe cuilibet capellano et clerico limitate ad quatuor anni terminos videlicet in festis sancti Andree Annunciaōnis beate Marie Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste et sancti Michaelis Archangeli capellanis et clericis inibi deo servientibus per equales porciones magister antedictus fideliter persolvat. Item volo et ordino quod clericus qui ut dicitur aquebajulus ultra proficium officii sui de dicto magistro seu custode decem solidos percipiat annuatim. Ita quod horis misse et ceteris diurnis officiis in predictis ecclesia et capella celebrandis intersit quociens circa exercitium sui officii antedicti minime fuerit occupatus. Item volo quod dictus magister sive custos inveniat omnibus et singulis predictis presbiteris et clericis suppellicia honesta sine manicis quibus uti poterunt cotidie diebus festinalibus dumtaxat exceptis quibus suppellicia de proprio habere teneantur. Item volo et ordino quod cuilibet dictorum decem pauperum quolibet die veneris imperpetuum per manus ejusdem magistri ad eorum victum sex denarii consimiliter persolvantur; et pro vestitu eorumdem pauperum volo quod cuilibet dictorum decem pauperum sex virgate de panno albo, vocato blanket, de latitudine unius virge, ita quod precium virge sit sex denariorum, et pro factura de decem togis cum decem capiciis de dicto panno pro pauperibus predictis, videlicet, pro qualibet toga cum uno capicio sex denarii cuilibet dictorum pauperum quolibet anno ad festum Pasche per manus dicti magistri imperpetuum fideliter distribuantur. Volo etiam quod dicta mulier paupercula dictorum pauperum oneretur pannos lavare eorum cibaria parare lectos impotencium sternere ac in aliis in officio mulieris necessariis et honestis eisdem ministrare. Et quod predicti pauperes maneant in quadam domo infra cantariam predictam vocatam le bedehous situata ex parte orientali claustrum ejusdem cantarie cum quadam domo anglice vocata a stewe sita prope coquinam, quas quidem domos magister qui pro tempore

necessaries, according to the form hereafter written: viz. that the aforesaid Chaplains and Clerks shall mess in common at the table of the Master of the said Chantry for the time being in the Hall of the house of the same: and that the Master shall annually retain from the sum above assigned to each Chaplain fifty three shillings and four pence, and from the sum assigned to each Clerk thirty shillings, for the decently keeping a table for them in common: and that the Master aforesaid shall faithfully pay the remainder of the said sum assigned to each Chaplain and Clerk, at the four terms of the year, viz. on the Feasts of St. Andrew, the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the Archangel, to the Chaplains and Clerks serving God therein, in equal portions. Likewise I will and ordain, that the Clerk who as aforesaid shall be water carrier, shall receive annually beyond the profit of his office from the said Master or Warden ten shillings: conditionally that he be present at the hours of Mass and at the celebration of the other Divine Offices in the aforesaid Church and Chapel, so often as he is not occupied in the exercise of his office aforesaid. Likewise I will that the said Master or Warden shall provide for all and singular the aforesaid Presbyters and Clerks decent surplices without sleeves, which they shall be able to use daily, festival days alone excepted, upon which they shall be bound to have surplices of their own. Likewise I will and ordain, that six pence be similarly paid to each of the said ten poor persons upon every Wednesday for ever, by the hands of the same Master for their living; and for the clothing of the same poor persons, I will, that in each year at the feast of Easter by the hands of the said Master for ever, there be faithfully distributed to each of the said ten poor persons six rods of white stuff called "blanket," of the breadth of one rod, so that the price of a rod shall be six pence, and for the making of ten cloaks with ten hoods from the said stuff for the aforesaid poor persons, viz. for each cloak with one hood, six pence to each of the said poor persons. I will also, that the said poor woman among the said poor persons be bound to wash their clothes, to prepare their food, to make the beds of such as are impotent, and in other things necessary and honest to discharge the duty of a woman for the same. And that the aforesaid poor persons abide in a certain house within the aforesaid Chantry, called "Le Bedehous," situate on the east side of the Cloister of the same Chantry, together with a certain house called in English "a Stewe," situate near the kitchen: which houses the

fuert sumptibus suis propriis quotiens indiguerit sufficienter reparabit. Item volo quod predicti decem pauperes nullo modo extra predictam domum vocatam le bedhous pernoctent sive aliquis eorum pernoctet sine licencia dicti magistri sive custodis ejusdem, sed habeant ibidem mansionem suam imperpetuum ad sustentacionem et reparacionem dicti magistri ut predictur. Insuper volo quod surplusagium et residuum omnium bonorum oblacionum et emolumentorum dicte cantarie annuatim pertinencium seu proveniencium excrescens ultra summam magistro sive custodi capellani clericis et pauperibus supradictis limitatam ut prefatur in stauro thesaurarie dicte cantarie reponetur et seretur in cista subscripta custodiendum in bonorum ac reddituum in ipsius cantarie augmentacionem eidem applicandorum perquisicionem convertendum usque ad valorem quadragenti librarum sterlingorum annui valoris ad quam summam bona temporalia ad dictam cantariam pertinencia volo se extendi secundum vim formam et effectum in litteris patentibus dicti domini Regis eidem concessis apercius expressatos. Item volo quod omnia bona cujuscunque pauperis in dicta cantaria decedentis post mortem eius remaneant in dicta domo vocata le bedhous ad sustentacionem aliorum pauperum ibidem commorantium seu de novo superveniencium in locum pauperum sic defunctorum que nolo ad alium usum predictum magistrum seu custodem vel alterum quemcunque quomodolibet applicari.

Tertium Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod omnes et singuli magister sive custos capellani et clerici dicte cantarie presentes et futuri quolibet die non festivali intersint in choro capelle predicte matutinis misse ac aliis horis canonicis necnon exequiis mortuorum quociens secundum usum ecclesie Sarum fuerint in choro dicende, nisi pro corpore presente, die septennali triennali vel anniversario dictas exequias in ecclesia parochiali ipsis contigerit celebrare; et eas omnes et singulas aperte et distincte dicant in eorum suppelliciis cum missa de die sine nota et missa beate Marie per notam, cum collecta, 'Deus Qui caritatis,' pro statu dictorum Episcopi et successorum suorum pro tempore existencium, mei Johannis et Emme consortis mee, quam diu vixerimus, ac post mortem nostram cum collecta 'Omnipotens

Master for the time being shall sufficiently repair at his own expense as often as shall be necessary. I likewise will that the aforesaid ten poor people on no account sleep outside the aforesaid house called the Bedehouse, either they or any of them, without the leave of the said the same Master or Warden, but have their abode therein for ever, with sustenance and repairs provided by the said Master, as is aforesaid. Moreover I will that the surplus and residue of all the goods, offerings, and emoluments, pertaining or accruing annually to the said Chantry, over and above the sum above assigned (as is aforesaid) to the Master or Warden, Chaplains, Clerks, and poor persons above mentioned, be deposited and locked up in the treasury of the said Chantry in a chest hereafter described, for safe keeping, to be applied to the purchase of goods and rents for the augmentation of the Chantry itself, up to the value of forty pounds sterling of annual value: to which sum I will that the temporal goods pertaining to the said Chantry be enlarged, according to the force, form, and effect more fully expressed in the letters patent of the said Lord the King granted to the same. Likewise I will that all the goods of any poor person soever deceasing in the said Chantry remain after his death in the said house called "le bedhous," for the support of the other poor persons abiding therein or succeeding afresh into the room of the poor persons so deceased, and I forbid their being applied by the Master or Warden aforesaid or any other whosoever in any way whatever to another purpose.

Third Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that all and singular the Master or Warden, Chaplains, and Clerks of the said Chantry, present and future, be present upon each non-festival day in the Choir of the Chapel aforesaid, at Matins, Mass, and the other Canonical hours, also at the exequies of the dead so often as these are appointed to be said in the choir according to the use of the Church of Sarum, unless they shall have happened to celebrate the said exequies in the Parish Church for a corpse actually present, upon the septennial, triennial, or anniversary day; and that they say all and each of these openly and distinctly in their surplices, together with the mass for the day without note, and the mass of the Blessed Mary with note, with the collect—*Deus Qui caritatis*—for the estate of the said Bishop and his successors for the time being, of me John, and of Emma my wife, so long as we shall live: and after our death, with the collect—

sempiternæ Deo Cui nunquam sine spe misericordiæ supplicatur.⁷ Et quod singulis quarta et sexta feriis etiam in suppelliciis dicant in choro capella predictæ septem psalmos penitenciales genuflectendo et postea processionaliter cantent litaniam pro statu dicti Reverendi patris Domini Johannis Episcopi Eliensis et successorum suorum pro tempore existentium ac mei Fundatoris et Emme consortis mee quam diu vixerimus atque pro animabus nostris post debitum nature persolutum. Exceptis diebus festivalibus et excepta quadragesima, in qua secundum usum ecclesiæ Sarum predictos septem psalmos et letaniam dicere teneantur. Et qualibet die dominica et alia festiva ac etiam Vigiliis Pasche et Pentecostes et in Cena Domini, Festis tamen Conceptionis Nativitatis Assumptionis et Annunciationis beate Mariæ ac Exaltationis Sancte Crucis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli in Septembri dumtaxat exceptis, intersint et dicant matutinas missas vespas et completorium de die cum nota in ecclesiâ parochiali de Newton predicta; quibus tamen diebus dominicis et festis unam missam de sancta Maria cum nota in dicta ecclesiâ de Newton ad altare beate Mariæ ex parte boreali dicte ecclesiæ post matutinas dictas et ante missam de die in Ecclesiâ celebratam dicere teneantur. Ceteris vero diebus singulis per annum una ad minus missa dicatur in ecclesiâ parochiali per unum de capellanis supradictis per prefatum magistrum deputandum. In dictis vero festis beate Mariæ et Sancti Crucis et Sancti Michaelis dicte hore canonice cum missa in choro dicte capelle per prefatos capellanos et clericos sollempniter percantentur. Et postquam completorium sive in ecclesiâ parochiali sive in ipsa capella dictum fuerit, cantent coram ymagini gloriose Virginis Mariæ in dicta capella quindecim cereis accensis qualibet sexta feria per annum antiphonam, Salve Regina, ac qualibet alia die per annum aliam devotam antiphonam de dicta Virgine cum versiculo et collecta de eadem, et collecta, 'Deus Qui caritatis dona,' pro statu dictorum Episcopi et successorum suorum pro tempore existentium, mei Johannis et Emme consortis mei, quam diu vixerimus; et postea dicant psalmum 'De profundis,' cum collecta, 'Absolve quæsumus Domine,' quam collectam sequatur post obitum nostrum specialiter

Omnipotens sempiterne Deus Cui nunquam sine spe misericordie supplicatur;—and that upon every fourth and sixth days of the week they likewise say in their surplices in the choir of the aforesaid Chapel the seven penitential Psalms upon their knees, and afterwards in procession sing a litany for the estate of the Reverend Father the Lord John Bishop of Ely, and his successors for the time being; and of me the Founder, and of Emma my wife, so long as we shall live, and for our souls after we have paid the debt to nature: excepting festival days, and excepting Lent, during the latter of which they shall be bound to say the aforesaid seven Psalms and the litany according to the use of the Church of Sarum. And that upon each Lord's Day, and other festival, and likewise upon the Vigils of Easter and Pentecost, and upon Maundy Thursday, excepting nevertheless the feasts of the Conception, Nativity, Assumption, and Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, and of the Exaltation of Holy Cross, and of Saint Michael the Archangel in September, and these only, they be present and say Matins, Mass, Vespers, and Compline for the day, with note, in the Parish Church of Newton aforesaid; upon which Lord's Days and festivals however they shall be bound to say one Mass of Holy Mary, with note, in the said Church of Newton, at the altar of Blessed Mary on the north side of the said church, after the saying of Matins, and before the celebration of the Mass for the day in the church. But on the other days severally throughout the year let one Mass at least be said in the Parish Church by one of the aforesaid Chaplains to be appointed by the Master aforesaid. But on the feasts that have been named, of the Blessed Mary, and Holy Cross, and of Saint Michael, let the said canonical hours with the Mass be solemnly sung throughout in the choir of the said Chapel by the aforesaid Chaplains and Clerks. And as soon as Compline shall have been said, whether in the Parish Church or in the Chapel itself, let them sing before the Image of the glorious Virgin Mary in the said Chapel with fifteen lighted wax candles, every sixth day of the week throughout the year, the Antiphone "Salve Regina," and on every other day throughout the year some other devout antiphone concerning the said Virgin, with versicle and collect concerning the same, and with the collect "Deus Qui caritatis dona,"—for the estate of the said Bishop and his successors for the time being, of me the Founder, and of Emma my wife, so long as we shall live; and afterwards let them say the Psalm "De profundis," with the collect,—*"Absolve quæsumus Domine,"*—

pro animabus nostris collecta, Omnipotens sempiterné Deus Qui vivorum dominaris simul et mortuorum. Quibus quidem divinis serviciis et horis canonicis ac antiphone decantacioni tam in ecclesia parochiali quam capella predictis, ut prefertur, dicendis et fiendis nullus dictorum magistri capellanorum seu clericorum dicte cantarie se absentat absque causa rationabili de qua dicto magistro plena fiat fides, presbitero tamen parochiali cure ut prefertur deputando quociens circa curam hujusmodi ipsum occupari contigerit dumtaxat excepto. Quod si sine licencia magistri seu custodis petita et obtenta quisquam dictorum a quoquam premissorum se absentaverit, tunc per eundem magistrum seu custodem qualibet vice duorum denariorum sui salarii carencia auctoritate apostolica puniatur. Et si per diem integrum quivis capellanorum aut clericorum dicte cantarie ab horis canonicis ut prefertur dicendis se absentet per custodem vel magistrum hujusmodi se absentans quatuor denariorum reparacioni capelle predicte applicandorum de salario sive pencione sua hujusmodi carencia puniatur. Et si magister seu custos dicte cantarie ab horis canonicis ut prefertur dicendis nulla necessitate vel cantarie utilitate ductus se absentando culpabilis inveniatur pro qualibet vice quatuor denariorum et quolibet die octo denariorum elemosyne domini Episcopi Eliensis vel Prioris predicti applicandorum de suo salario carencia per ipsum dominum Episcopum Eliensem vel ejus commissarium vel Priorem Eliensem sede Episcopali ibidem vacante seu Episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente vel ejus dictum commissarium pro tempore existentem eadem auctoritate apostolica puniatur.

Quartum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod quolibet die per annum post missam et antiphonam de sancta Maria in choro, atque post prandium et cenam dictis graciis, dictus magister capellani et clerici dicant psalmum 'De profundis,' cum collecta 'Absolve,' et cum speciali oracione 'Inclina Domine,' pro dicto Reverendo Patre et successoribus suis defunctis et me Fundatore ac Emma consorte mea post mortem nostram; finiendo cum ista clausula, Anime Johannis Ffordham dudum Episcopi Eliensis, Johannis Colvyle fundatoris nostri, Emme consortis sue, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, per misericordiam Dei in pace requiescant. Amen.

which collect shall be followed after our death by a special collect for our souls,—“*Omnipotens sempiterne Deus Qui vivorum dominaris simul et mortuorum.*”—From the saying and performing of which divine services and canonical hours and singing of the antiphone as well in the Church as in the Chapel above mentioned, as is aforesaid, let no one of the said Master, Chaplains, or Clerks of the said Chantry be absent without reasonable cause, established to the full satisfaction of the said Master, excepting only the presbyter to be appointed to the parochial cure, as is aforesaid, so often as he shall happen to be occupied respecting such cure. But if any one of the said persons shall have absented himself from any of the premisses without leave of the Master or Warden asked and obtained, then by apostolical authority let him be punished by the said Master or Warden for each offence by the loss of two pence of his salary. And if any one soever of the Chaplains or Clerks of the said Chantry shall absent himself for a whole day from saying the canonical hours as aforesaid, let such absentee be punished by the Warden or Master by the loss of four pence from his salary or pension, to be applied to the repairs of the aforesaid Chapel. And if the Master or Warden of the said Chantry, no necessity or advantage of the Chantry moving him, shall be found blameworthy in absenting himself from saying the canonical hours as aforesaid, let him by the same apostolical authority be punished for each offence by the loss from his salary of four pence, and for each day, of eight pence, to be applied to the alms of the Lord Bishop of Ely or the Prior aforesaid, by the same Lord Bishop of Ely, or by his Commissary, or by the Prior of Ely, if the See be vacant or the Bishop across the sea, or by his said Commissary for the time being.

Fourth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain that on every day throughout the year after the Mass and antiphone of the holy Mary in the Choir, and after dinner and supper when grace has been said, the said Master, Chaplains, and Clerks shall say the Psalm, “*De profundis,*” with the Collect, “*Absolve,*” and with the special prayer, “*Inclina Domine,*” on behalf of the said Reverend Father and his successors departed, and of me the Founder and of Emma my wife, after our death, ending with this clause,—May the souls of John Fordham, late Bishop of Ely, of John Colvyle, our Founder, of Emma his wife, and of all the faithful departed, by the mercy of God rest in peace. Amen.

Quintum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod missam de die singulis diebus dominicis et festivis ut prefertur in ecclesia parochiali, Necnon missam beate Marie Virginis ceteris diebus in dicta capella celebrandis, prefati capellani et clerici a festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli Mense Septembris usque ad festum Pasche Circa horam decimam Et a festo Pasche usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis predictum circa horam nonam inchoent.

Sextum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod magister sive custos presbiteri et clerici dicte cantarie teneant et observent post mortem nostram in capella dicte cantarie prima die videlicet mensis Julii quolibet anno imperpetuum unum diem anniversarium dicti Reverendi patris Johannis Ffordham, mei Johannis fundatoris, Emme consortis mee, necnon domini Johannis Colville patris mei et Alicie consortis sue matris mee. Ita quod celebrent nostras exequias solenniter cum nota, ultima die Junii, et dicta prima die Julii proximo sequenti missam de requiem in eorum vestimentis nigris ad hoc aptis et cereis decenter accensis, ad quas exequias et missam premissas sic ut predicitur annuatim imperpetuum celebrandas omnes pauperes cantarie predictae qui comode possunt interesse teneantur orando devote pro animabus omnium nostrorum predictorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Et volo quod dictus magister, ut devocius orent pro animabus omnibus et singulis supradictis, distribuat de bonis communibus dicte cantarie primo sibimet statim post dictas exequias celebratas sex denarios et cuilibet presbitero socio tunc in dicta cantaria existente et presente in exequiis hujusmodi quatuor denarios ac cuilibet clerico duos denarios necnon unum denarium cuilibet pauperum predictorum.

Septimum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod quilibet dictorum pauperum in dicta cantaria existens quolibet die naturali in principio dicat ter oracionem dominicam scilicet Pater Noster, tociens salutationem angelicam, scilicet 'Ave Maria,' et unum 'Credo' in honore sancte Trinitatis. Et subsequenter ante medium diem unum psalterium beate Marie Virginis nuncupatum Et aliud psalterium beate Marie antequam lectum adeat, pro salubri statu dicti Reverendi Patris et successorum suorum pro tempore existencium meique fundatoris et Emme consortis mei

Fifth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain that at the celebration of the Mass for the day on each Lord's Day and festival, as aforesaid, in the Parish Church, and also of the Mass of the Blessed Mary the Virgin upon the other days in the said Chapel, the aforesaid Chaplains and Clerks shall commence about 10 o'clock from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel in the month of September up to the feast of Easter, and about 9 o'clock from the feast of Easter to the feast of Saint Michael aforesaid.

Sixth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain that the said Master or Warden, Presbyters, or Clerks of the said Chantry shall keep and observe after our death, in the Chapel of the said Chantry, viz. upon the first day of the month of July in each year for ever, one anniversary day of the said Reverend Father John Fordham, of me John the Founder, of Emma my wife, also of Sir John Colville my father, and of Alice his wife my mother: in such wise that they celebrate our exequies solemnly with note on the last day of June, and upon the first day of July next following, a Mass of Requiem, in their black vestments fit for such office, and with wax candles decently lighted; at which exequies and Mass premised, as is aforesaid, to be celebrated annually, for ever, all the poor persons of the aforesaid Chantry, who conveniently can, shall be bound to take part, by praying devoutly for the souls of all of us aforesaid and of all the faithful departed. And I will that the said Master, in order that they may pray more devoutly for all and singular the souls above said, shall distribute from the common goods of the said Chantry, first, to himself, immediately after the celebration of the said exequies, six pence, and to each Presbyter-fellow then being in the said Chantry and present at such exequies, four pence, and to each Clerk two pence, and likewise one penny to each of the aforesaid poor persons.

Seventh Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that each of the said poor persons in the said Chantry, shall at the beginning of each natural day say thrice the Lord's Prayer, viz. Pater Noster, the Angelic Salutation, viz. Ave Maria, as often, and one Credo in honour of the Holy Trinity: and afterwards, before mid-day, one Psalter called of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and another Psalter of Blessed Mary before he goes to bed, for the good estate of the said Reverend Father and his successors for the time being, and of me the Founder, and of Emma my wife, so long as we shall

quamdiu vixerimus et pro animabus nostris et omnium defunctorum cum ab hoc luce migraverimus. Ita quod nos predicti simus singulis diebus nominatim et in specie mane et sero per dictos pauperes recommendati secrete et publice per unum eorum inter eos et per eos vel in eorum defectu per dictum magistrum ad hoc specialiter deputandum.

Octavum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod post obitum meum dicti capellani et clerici in cameris eis per dictum magistrum seu custodem juxta eorum statum assignandis singulis noctibus honeste se custodiant et dormiant nec extra cantariam predictam pernotent absque licencia magistri seu custodis petita et obtenta.

Nonum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod dictus magister seu custos et capellani habeant sigillum commune cum ymagine beate Marie sculpta in eodem cum quo sigillo negocia communia dicte cantarie valeant sigillari, Et precipue redditus seu terre ejusdem ad firmam dimitti cum eis videbitur expedire. Ita tamen quod nulla bonorum mobilium aut immobilium dicte cantarie alienacio, nec in emphyteusim vel ultra triginta trium annorum terminum ad firmam tradicio, nec corodii concessio, nec aliquis alius contractus dicte cantarie prejudicialis fiat nec cum dicto sigillo sigilletur quovismodo. Habeant eciam unam cistam communem quatuor seris seratam in qua dictum sigillum thesaurum jocalia et munimenta dicte cantarie reponantur sub quatuor clavibus diverse fabrice secure et tuto loco custodienda. Quarum clavium post obitum meum una penes magistrum et alie tres penes tres alios capellanos predictos remaneant fideliter conservande.

Decimum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod libri calices vestimenta et ornamenta quecunque ad dictam cantariam ob divini cultus augmentum spectancia per me et alios quoscunque dicte cantarie collata et conferenda in statu quo per magistrum seu custodem dicte cantarie recipiuntur usu rationabili excepto honestius conserventur; que cum emendacione indigeant, per

live, and for our souls and those of all the departed, when we shall have quitted this life: in such wise that we the aforesaid shall be, upon each day, by name and in particular, morning and evening, commended [to God] by the said poor persons, secretly and openly, through one of them, to be specially appointed for the purpose among them and by them, or in their default by the said Master.

Eighth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that after my death the said Chaplains and Clerks shall keep themselves honestly, and shall sleep every night, in chambers to be assigned to them according to their dignity by the said Master or Warden, and shall not pass the night outside the aforesaid Chantry without leave of the Master or Warden asked and obtained.

Ninth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that the said Master or Warden and Chaplains shall have a Common Seal with the image of the Blessed Mary cut thereon; with which seal the common deeds of the said Chantry may be sealed, and in particular the rents and lands of the same let to farm, when it shall seem to them expedient: in such wise, however, that no alienation of the goods moveable or immoveable of the said Chantry, nor any letting of them by way of emphyteusis, or by letting them to farm beyond a term of thirty-three years, nor any grant of a corrody, nor any other contract prejudicial to the said Chantry, be made or sealed with the said seal by any means soever. Let them have likewise a single common chest fastened with four fastenings, wherein the said seal, treasure, plate, and muniments of the said Chantry shall be deposited under four keys of different make, to be kept securely and in a safe place. Of which keys after my death one shall remain in the possession of the Master, and the other three in that of the three other Chaplains, to be faithfully preserved.

Tenth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that the books, chalices, vestments, and ornaments, belonging to the said Chantry for the purpose of divine service, given and to be given to the said Chantry by me and by any other soever, shall be decently preserved, reasonable wear only except, in the same condition in which they were received by the Master or Warden of the said Chantry: and when they need repair, by supervision of

supervisionem magistri sive custodis quater in anno videlicet per octo dies proximo festa Nativitatis domini Pasche Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste et sancti Michaelis precedentes, antequam incorrigibilem defectum paciantur congrue reparentur. Lectos vero et lectisternia adibidem pauperes degentes spectancia volo per discrecionem magistri sive custodis congruis temporibus renovari mundari et ad aerem ventilanda exponi, ne per tractum temporis si absque macione jacuerint, tineis corrodantur aut detrimentum aliud quomolibet paciantur. Premissa autem volo sub alicujus predictorum capellanorum per magistrum sive custodem ejusdem cantarie ad hoc specialeter deputati custodia remanere.

Undecimum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod cum bona sive redditus dicte cantarie futuris temporibus dei gracia et uberiori fortuna mediantibus contigerit augmentari, equanimitur numerus capellanorum clericorum et pauperum inibi augmentetur secundum discrecionem Reverendi Patris Episcopi Eliensis moderni et successorum suorum.

Duodecimum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod post mortem meam quodcumque contingat magisterium sive custodiam sepe dicte cantarie per mortem vel cessionem magistri vacare tunc ceteri capellani predicti infra duodecim dies postquam hujusmodi vacacio eis nota fuerit Episcopum Eliensem pro tempore existentem seu Priorem Eliensem sede Episcopali ibidem vacante vel episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente teneantur de hoc certificare per aliquam idoneam personam librum statutorum hujusmodi secum deferentem; qui unum de ipsis presbiteris si idoneus et discretus fuerit vel alium idoneum et discretum loco magistri vacantis infra alios duodecim dies in magistrum seu custodem dicte cantarie nominabit et preficiet secundum formam inferius specificatam. Volo tamen et ordino quod nullus in magistrum seu custodem dicte cantarie preficiatur nisi fuerit in ordine presbiterali constitutus et alias idoneus in cantu et in omnibus et singulis ad hujusmodi officium dicti magistri sive custodis pertinentibus. Qui in sua admissione coram prefato Reverendo patre et successoribus suis pro tempore existentibus corporale prestabit juramentum tactis sacrosanctis evangelis quod in ipsa cantaria continuam et personalem faciet residenciam quocumque privilegio beneficio seu

the Master or Warden four times in the year, viz. during the eight days next preceding the feasts of the Nativity of the Lord, Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael, before they incur irreparable damage, shall be suitably repaired. And I will that the bedsteads and bedding belonging to the poor persons living therein, be, at the discretion of the Master or Warden, at fitting times renewed, cleaned, and aired, lest in course of time, if they remain untouched, they be eaten by moths, or suffer other damage in any way soever. I will however, that the premises remain under the charge of some one of the aforesaid Chaplains specially appointed for this purpose by the Master or Warden of the same Chantry.

Eleventh Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that whenever the goods or rents of the said Chantry, in time to come, by the aid of the grace of God and of more bountiful fortune, shall happen to have been increased, the number of Chaplains, Clerks, and poor people therein shall be proportionably increased, according to the discretion of the Reverend Father the Bishop of Ely at the time, and of his successors.

Twelfth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that after my death whensoever the Mastership or Wardenship of the said Chantry shall happen to be vacant by the death or cession of the Master, then the other Chaplains aforesaid shall be bound to certify the same within twelve days after such vacancy has come to their knowledge, by some fit person who shall bring with him this book of Statutes, to the Bishop of Ely for the time being, or to the Prior of Ely if that See be vacant or the Bishop be across the sea; who, according to the form specified below, shall nominate and appoint one of the Presbyters themselves, if there be one fit and discreet, or some other fit and discreet person, in the room of the Master so vacant, within twelve further days, to be Master or Warden of the said Chantry. I will however and ordain, that no one be appointed Master or Warden of the said Chantry, unless he be in Priests' orders, and otherwise competent in singing, and in all and singular the duties pertaining to such office of the said Master or Warden: who, in his admission before the aforesaid Reverend Father and his successors for the time being, shall take a corporal oath, touching the holy Gospels, that he will continually and personally reside in the Chantry itself, all privilege, benefit, or

despencacione sedis apostolice vel alterius impetratis seu impetrandis sibi in contrarium minime valituris. Ac insuper in dicta sua admissione corporale præstabit juramentum tactis sacrosanctis evangelis ut supra quod de bonis quibuscumque dicte cantarie singulis annis quibus steterit magister ibidem fidele inventarium faciet; ac compotum reddet de administracione sua mihi durante vita mea, et post obitum meum dicto Reverendo patri et successoribus suis aut eorum cancellario sive commissario seu sede Episcopali vacante vel Episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente Priori Eliensi aut ejus commissario ad hoc specialiter deputando. Ac insuper jurabit ut supra quod singulis annis quibus magister ibidem perstiterit die annunciacionis beate Marie virginis vel saltem infra quatuor dies proximo dicto festo precedentes vel sequentes omnes ordinaciones et statuta mea sepe dicte cantarie presbiteris clericis et pauperibus dicte cantarie in capella ejusdem cantarie simul congregatis qui commode interesse poterunt expresse leget vel legi faciet et in quantum necessitas postulaverit in anglicis ad eorum planum intellectum predicta statuta mea et ordinaciones declarabit vel ea faciet declarari sub tali forma quod nullus predictorum magistri presbiterorum clericorum sive pauperum in dictis ordinacionibus sive statutis ignorantiam pretendere posset sive in aliquo eorundem. Que quidem juramenta omnia et singula sic per magistrum sive custodem in sua admissione ut prefertur fideliter jurata et prestita volo et ordino in litteris testimonialibus sue admissionis per Episcopum Eliensem vel Priorem sede Episcopali vacante aut Episcopo in partibus transmarinis agentes ibi dandis inseri exprimi et expresse declarari; ac etiam ad perpetuam rei memoriam et futuram probacionem faciendam in registro dicte Episcopi Eliensis vel Prioris enactitari et inscribi. Insuper volo statuo et ordino quod statuta sepe dicte cantarie cuilibet magistro per Episcopum Eliensem pro tempore existentem noviter nominato, ante ipsius admissionem per dictum Episcopum vel aliam personam ad Episcopi mandatum vel Priorem Eliensem sede Episcopali vacante vel aliam personam ad ejus mandatum singillatim et expresse legantur. Quibus perlectis idem magister sive custos in sua admissione jurabit quod omnia et singula ordinaciones et statuta mea superius et inferius annotata et in eventu specificanda seu

dispensation whatsoever of the Apostolic See or elsewhere obtained or to be obtained by him, being of no force to the contrary. And moreover in his said admission he shall take a corporal oath, touching the holy Gospels, as above, that he will take a faithful inventory of all goods whatsoever belonging to the said Chantry, each year during which he shall continue Master therein, and will render an account of his administration to me during my life, and after my death to the said Reverend Father and his successors, or to their Chancellor or Commissary; or if the Episcopal See be vacant, or the Bishop be across the sea, to the Prior of Ely or to his Commissary specially to be deputed for this purpose. And moreover he shall swear, as above, that each year during which he shall continue Master therein, upon the day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, or at least within four days next preceding or following the said feast, he will plainly read or cause to be read all my ordinances and statutes of the said Chantry, to the Presbyters, Clerks, and poor people of the said Chantry, assembled together in the Chapel of the said Chantry, who shall be conveniently able to be present, and whenever it be necessary, shall declare (or cause to be declared) my aforesaid statutes and ordinances in English to their plain understanding; in such wise that no one of the aforesaid Master, Presbyters, Clerks, or poor persons, shall be able to pretend ignorance of the said ordinances or statutes, or of any of them. All and singular which oaths, so by the Master or Warden at his admission (as is aforesaid) faithfully sworn and taken, I will and ordain, shall be inserted, expressed, and expressly declared, in the letters testimonial of his admission, to be given to him by the Bishop of Ely or the Prior, if the Episcopal See be vacant or the Bishop be across the sea; and shall likewise, in order to the perpetual remembrance and future proof of the fact, be enrolled and inscribed in the Register of the said Bishop of Ely or Prior. Moreover I will, appoint, and ordain, that the statutes of the aforesaid Chantry shall be severally and expressly read to every Master, newly named by the Bishop of Ely for the time being, before his admission by the said Bishop, or other person at the mandate of the said Bishop, or the Prior of Ely if the Episcopal See be vacant or other person at his mandate; which having been read through, the same Master or Warden at his admission shall swear, that he will, to the best of his power, faithfully admit and observe all and singular my observances and statutes, above and below recorded, and finally to be specified or

declaranda quatenus eum concernent vel tangere poterunt pro posse suo fideliter admittet et observabit. Et si contingat magistrum sive custodem pro tempore admittendum absque prestacione juramentorum hujusmodi vel cujuslibet eorundem admitti, tunc volo ordino et statuo quod ejus admissio non valeat sed sit irrita et vacua ipso jure. Quo quidem juramento sic ut premititur per magistrum prestito volo et ordino quod Episcopus Eliensis vel Prior qui pro illa vice ipsum in magistrum nominaverit et perfecerit in possessionem dicte cantarie per tradicionem libri statutorum predictorum inducat et in signum induccionis hujusmodi eadem magistro litteras testimoniales ipsum in magistrum nominatum prefectum et in possessionem dicte cantarie inductum fuisse et esse ac suum juramentum secundum formam superius specificatam per ipsum prestitum complectentes sigillo dicti Episcopi vel Prioris sic ipsum nominantis preficientis et inducentis sigillatas effectualiter tradet et liberabit. Quibus sic peractis idem magister ad dictam cantariam sine aliqua alia solemnitate induccionis accedens hujusmodi litteras omnibus presbiteris clericis et pauperibus dicte cantarie qui tunc commode poterunt insimul convocatis duobus testibus extraneis si velit adhibitis puplice ostendet et leget ac manualem obedienciam a singulis eorundem recipiet.

Terciodecimum Statutum.—Item volo quod si magister sepedictus in alio beneficio officio servicio vel familia alicujus domini spiritualis vel temporalis sit commorans vel si aliter quod supradictum est a dicta residencia dicte cantarie contingat magistrum sive custodem qui pro tempore fuerit se absentare; tunc sit talis magister officio magistri sive custodis dicte cantarie eo ipso perpetuo privatus.

Quartodecimum Statutum.—Item volo et statuo quod quilibet capellanus per dictum magistrum seu custodem inibi admittendus ut prefertur in ipsa sua admissione tactis sacrosanctis evangelis corporale prestet juramentum quod magistro qui pro tempore fuit in lictis et canonicis obediet dictaque ordinationes voluntates et statuta mea supra et infra expressata et in posterum specificanda quatenus eum attinet fideliter observabit. Presbiterorum vero et clericorum cantarie predicte ac pauperum predictorum gubernacionem et castigacionem post obitum meum ad magistrum

declared, so far as they shall concern or be able to touch himself. And if it shall happen that the Master or Warden to be admitted for the time, be admitted without taking such oaths or any one of the same, then I will, ordain, and appoint, that his admission shall have no force, but be null and void *ipso jure*. Which oath, as is premised, having been taken by the Master, I will and ordain, that the Bishop of Ely, or the Prior who for that time shall have named and appointed him Master, shall induct him into possession of the said Chantry by delivery of the book of Statutes aforesaid, and in token of such induction, shall effectually give and deliver to the same Master letters testimonial, [declaring] that he has been and is named and appointed Master and inducted into possession of the said Chantry, and containing his oath taken by him according to the form above specified, sealed with the seal of the said Bishop or Prior so nominating, appointing, and inducting him. All which being so done, the same Master, entering upon the said Chantry without any other solemnity of induction, shall publicly show and read such letters to all the Presbyters, Clerks, and poor persons of the said Chantry, having been called together, who shall then be conveniently able, with the addition of two strangers as witnesses if he desire it; and shall receive manual obedience from each of the same.

Thirteenth Statute.—Likewise I will, that if the aforesaid Master shall abide in any other benefice, office, service, or family of any lord spiritual or temporal, or if otherwise [as is above said] it shall happen that the Master or Warden for the time being shall absent himself from the said residence in the said Chantry, then let such Master be *ipso facto* for ever deprived of the office of Master or Warden of the said Chantry.

Fourteenth Statute.—Likewise I will, and appoint, that every Chaplain to be admitted therein by the said Master or Warden, as is aforesaid, shall take a corporal oath at such his admission, touching the holy Gospels, that he will obey the Master for the time being, in things lawful and canonical, and that he will faithfully keep the said my ordinances, desires, and statutes above and below expressed and hereafter to be specified, so far as it concerns himself. But I will, that the government and discipline of the Presbyters and Clerks of the aforesaid Chantry, and of the poor persons aforesaid, shall belong after my own death to the

seu custodem predictum volo pertinere. Item volo et statuo quod beneficium predictum sive officium magistrii seu custodie omnino sit incompatible et impermutabile cum quocunque officio sive beneficio ecclesiastico.

Quintodecimum Statutum.—Item volo ordino et statuo quod si aliquis capellanorum clericorum aut pauperum dicte cantarie super perjurio fornicacione furto inobediencia vel alio crimine quocunque notabili culpabilis existat, tunc post obitum meum per magistrum sive custodem dicte cantarie caritative hujusmodi criminosus moneatur ut a tali crimine desistat. Quod si sic monitus desistere noluerit sed incorrigibilis vel protervus appareat, tunc per dictum magistrum auctoritate apostolica amoveatur et alius in locum ejusdem subrogetur et admittatur modo et forma superius expressatis. Si vero durante vita mea dictus magister seu custos pro tempore existens super aliquo premissorum criminum per me dicto Reverendo Patri aut successoribus suis sive Priori Eliensi pro tempore existenti sede ibidem vacante vel Episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente fuerit denunciatus; tunc idem Reverendus pater et successores sui per se vel suum commissarium vel Prior predictus per se vel commissarium suum ad hoc specialiter deputandum virtute litterarum apostolicarum summarie et de plano sine strepitu et figura judicii ad ipsius privacionem procedet et formaliter ipsum privabit ac alium idoneum per me nominandum admittere poterit et teneatur. Si vero post mortem meam dictus magister pro tempore existens super incontinenia insolencia dilapidacione vel alio crimine ex quo grave scandalum generatur pupplice notatus fuerit, et congrue in ea parte per dominum Episcopum Eliensem pro tempore existentem vel ejus commissarium ad hoc specialiter deputatum seu Priorem Eliensem aut ejus commissarium ad hoc specialiter deputatum sede Eliensi vacante vel Episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente monitus se a facto illo et occasione unde ipsum scandalum oriebatur non abstinerit nec destiterit, vel sufficientem reparacionem infra tempus per dictum Reverendum Patrem seu ejus commissarium ad hoc specialiter deputatum aut Priorem sede ut prius vacante vel Episcopo in partibus transmarinis agente vel per ejus commissarium dicto magistro assignatum injunctam non fecerit; Tunc dictus Reverendus pater Episcopus Eliensis pro tempore existens vel ejus commissarius vel Prior hujusmodi seu ejus commissarius predictus virtute litterarum apostolicarum post

Master or Warden aforesaid. Likewise I will and appoint, that the aforesaid benefice or office of the Mastership or Wardenship be incapable of being held with, or exchanged for, any ecclesiastical office or benefice whatsoever.

Fifteenth Statute.—Likewise I will, ordain, and appoint, that if any of the Chaplains, Clerks, or poor persons of the said Chantry, incur the guilt of perjury, fornication, theft, disobedience, or any other infamous crime whatsoever, then, after my own death, the person so guilty be charitably admonished by the Master or Warden of the said Chantry to abstain from such crime; but if after such admonition he shall refuse to abstain, but shall show himself incorrigible or saucy, then by the said Master by apostolical authority let him be expelled, and let another be elected and admitted into the place of the same in the manner and form above expressed. But if during my own life, the said Master or Warden for the time being shall be accused by me to the said Reverend Father or his successor, or to the Prior of Ely for the time being, that See being vacant or the Bishop being across the sea, then the same Reverend Father and his successors by themselves or by their Commissary, or the Prior aforesaid by himself or his Commissary for this purpose specially to be appointed, by virtue of the apostolic letters, shall summarily and plainly, without noise or form of trial, proceed to his deprivation, and shall formally deprive him: and shall be able and shall be bound to admit another fit person to be named by me. But if after my death the said Master for the time being shall have become publicly notorious for incontinence, insolence, dilapidation, or any other crime through which grave scandal arises; and after being suitably admonished in such matter by the Lord Bishop of Ely for the time being or his Commissary for this purpose specially appointed, or the Prior of Ely or his Commissary for this purpose specially appointed, the See of Ely being vacant or the Bishop being across the sea, shall not have abstained or desisted from that act or occasion whence the said scandal arose, or not made sufficient reparation, enjoined him, the said Master, within the time assigned by the said Reverend Father or his Commissary for this purpose specially appointed, or the Prior if the See [as before] be vacant or the Bishop be across the sea, or by his Commissary; then the said Reverend Father the Bishop of Ely for the time being or his Commissary, or the Prior of the same or his Commissary aforesaid, shall, by virtue

probacionem hujusmodi criminis summarie et de plano sine strepitu et figura iudicii sibi factam dictum magistrum sive custodem a dicta cantaria per sententiam diffinitivam expellet et amovebit, et alium presbiterum idoneum loco amoti in magistrum sive custodem dicte cantarie secundum formam superius expressatam preficiet et admittet.

Sextodecimum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino quod commissarius domini Episcopi Eliensis pro tempore existentis ad hoc specialiter deputandus vel Prioris Eliensis sede Episcopali ibidem vacante vel Episcopo Eliensi in partibus transmarinis agente post mortem meam quolibet anno imperpetuum in propria persona ad cantariam predictam accedat, et eam actualiter summarie et de plano ac sine strepitu et figura iudicii visitet tam in capite quam in membris, ac de observancia omnium et singulorum statutorum meorum dicte cantarie diligenter inquirat nec non capellam ac ejus vestimenta et ornamenta omnesque domos dicte cantarie et rectorie appropriate eidem et precipue domum vocatam "le bedehouse" ac lectos ac lectisternia pauperum ac omnia alia de jure ibidem visitanda et inquirenda visibiliter et singillatim sic inquirat visitet et inspiciat. Et si hujusmodi commissarius aliquod crimen delictum vel aliquem defectum notabile vel notabilem in capite dicte cantarie repererit, idem commissarius illud vel illum dicto Episcopo vel Priori predictam potestatem sibi committenti fideliter et sive aliquo colore, super quo ejus conscienciam in Domino onero, infra mensem a tempore talis criminis delicti sive defectus reperti connumerandum fideliter referat et ostendat. Qui quidem Episcopus vel Prior antedictus secundum formam supra limitatam contra prefatum magistrum per se vel suum commissarium ad hoc specialiter deputatum eadem auctoritate apostolica sub forma predicta procedat ac ipsum secundum qualitatem delicti puniat. Et si hujusmodi crimen delictum sive defectus deposicionem dicti magistri postulaverit, a dicta cantaria ipsum imperpetuum privet et privatum esse sententialiter denunciaret ac alium idoneum magistrum in ejus locum subroget et in possessionem dicte cantarie imponat secundum formam superius limitatam. Si vero hujusmodi commissarius aliquem notabilem defectum in membris dicte cantarie videlicet presbiteris clericis vel pauperibus

of the apostolic letters, after proof of such crime, made to himself summarily and plainly, without noise and form of trial, expel and remove the said Master or Warden from the said Chantry by a definite sentence, and shall appoint and admit another fit Presbyter in room of the Master so removed as Master or Warden of the said Chantry according to the form above set forth.

Sixteenth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that the Commissary of the Lord Bishop of Ely for the time being specially to be appointed for this purpose, or of the Prior of Ely if that Episcopal See be vacant or if the Bishop of Ely be across the sea, shall, after my death, each year for ever in his own person come to the aforesaid Chantry, and shall actually, summarily and plainly and without noise or form of trial, visit it, as well its head as its members; and shall diligently inquire respecting the observance of all and singular my statutes of the said Chantry; and shall also, by actual inspection, and severally, so inquire into, visit, and inspect the Chapel and its vestments and ornaments, and all the houses of the said Chantry and of the Rectory appropriate to the same, and especially the house called "*Le Bedehouse*," and the *bedsteads and bedding of the poor persons*, and all other things therein of right to be visited and inquired into. And if such Commissary shall have discovered any notable crime, delict, or any notable default, in the head of the said Chantry, the same Commissary shall faithfully and without any colouring,—which I lay upon his conscience in the Lord,—within a month to be reckoned from the time of the discovery of such crime, delict, or default, faithfully report and declare that crime, delict, or default to the said Bishop or Prior who shall have committed to him the aforesaid authority. Which Bishop or Prior beforesaid shall, according to the form above laid down, by himself or his Commissary for this purpose specially appointed, by the same apostolical authority, proceed under the form aforesaid against the aforementioned Master, and shall punish him according to the quality of the delict. And if such crime, delict, or default, shall demand the deposition of the said Master from the said Chantry, he shall deprive him for ever, and formally declare him to be deprived, and shall elect and put in possession of the said Chantry another fit Master in his room, according to the form above laid down. But if such Commissary shall have discovered any notable default in the members of the said Chantry, viz. the Presbyters, Clerks, or

supradictis vel aliquo ipsorum in observacione premissorum statutorum vel aliquod crimen sive delectum in persona alicujus eorumdem reperrite, illud vel illum magistro dicte cantarie infra unum diem immediate tunc sequentem referet, per ipsum magistrum infra octo dies ex tunc immediate sequentes eadem dicta auctoritate apostolica debite corrigendum. Qui quidem magister hujusmodi crimen delictum sive defectum infra dictos octo dies omnino corrigere teneatur, illud vel illum sic correctum per suam litteram sigillo suo sigillatam et clausam dicto commissario infra mensem a tempore relacionis hujusmodi numerandum sub pena viginti solidorum elemosine Episcopi vel Prioris Eliensis cujus commissarius per tunc extiterit de porcione assignata dicto magistro solvendorum referet et transmittet. Et quod predictus commissarius sic ut predicitur visitans de magistro dicte cantarie pro suis laboribus et expensis eundo et redeundo factis et faciendis singlis visitacionibus suis tresdecem solidos quatuor denarios, et ibidem morando causa visitacionis hujusmodi estulenta et poculenta dumtaxat pro se et suis (dum tamen ultra numerum trium personarum secum non ducat et ultra tres dies ibidem non expectet), de bonis communibus dicte cantarie percipiat. Volo tamen quod si dictus commissarius non secundum formam statuti mei superius expressati dictam cantariam visitaverit, tunc nec dictos tresdecem solidos quatuor denarios necque esculenta vel poculenta aut aliquid aliud de bonis communibus dicte cantarie recipiat.

Septimodecimum Statutum.—Item volo et ordino, quod si predicta capella dicte cantarie (quod absit) per fluctuacionem maris incendium vel aliud infortunium destructa fuerit, tunc predictus magister presbiteri et clerici horas canonicas et alia Divina officia modo quo supra in ecclesia parochiali predicta peragere teneantur, quousque dicta capella competenter fuerit reparata; quam quidem capellam cicius quo commode fieri poterit de bonis communibus dicte cantarie ac aliis a Christi fidelibus eidem cantarie caritative collatis per dictum magistrum reedificari et reparari volo, ut divina iterato ibidem secundum statuta et ordinaciones mea inde facta per dictos magistrum presbiteros et

poor persons above mentioned, or any of them, in the observance of the premised statutes, or any crime or delict in the person of any one of the same, he shall report such default, crime, or delict, to the Master of the said Chantry within one day immediately then following, to be duly corrected by the said Master by the same said apostolic authority within eight days thereupon immediately following: which Master shall be bound utterly to correct such crime, delict, or default, within the said eight days; [and] shall report and transmit that crime, delict, or default, so corrected, by letter from himself, sealed with his own seal and closed, to the said Commissary within a month, to be reckoned from the time of such report, under the penalty of twenty shillings, to be paid to the alms of the Bishop or Prior of Ely, whose Commissary he shall for the time have been, from the portion assigned to the said Master. And that the aforesaid Commissary, so visiting as is aforesaid, shall receive from the goods of the said Chantry, from the Master of the said Chantry, for his labor and expenses incurred and to be incurred in going and returning at each of his visitations, thirteen shillings and fourpence, and whilst he is there abiding for the purpose of such visitation, food and drink for himself and his attendants only, provided, however, that he do not bring with him beyond the number of three persons, nor remain therein beyond three days. I will, however, that if the said Commissary shall not have visited the said Chantry according to the form of my statute above set forth, then he shall not receive either the said thirteen shillings and fourpence, or food or drink, or anything else, from the common goods of the said Chantry.

Seventeenth Statute.—Likewise I will and ordain, that, if the aforesaid Chapel of the said Chantry (which God forbid) be destroyed by inundation of the sea, fire, or other disaster, then the aforesaid Master, Presbyters, and Clerks, shall be bound to perform the Canonical hours and other Divine offices, in the way above enjoined, in the parish Church aforesaid, until the said Chapel shall have been competently repaired; which Chapel I will to be rebuilt and repaired by the said Master, as quickly as can conveniently be done, from the common goods of the said Chantry, and from others charitably bestowed upon the same Chantry by faithful believers in Christ, in order that Divine service may again be therein devoutly celebrated every day, according to my statutes and ordinances thereupon made, by the said Master, Presbyters,

clericos devote cotidie celebrentur; que quidem Divina sic ut premittitur per eosdem volo et ordino ibidem effectualiter celebrari quam cicius ut supradicitur dicta capella ad hoc competenter reedificata fuerit et reparata.

Decimum Octavum Statutum.—Et insuper volo statuo et ordino, quod si fructus proventus emolumenta dicte cantarie per aliquam aque inundacionem vel alias ut supradicitur (quod absit) adeo minuuntur quod ad numerum integrum presbiterorum clericorum et pauperum ibidem per me ordinatum et collocatum non sufficiant congrue sustinendum secundum porciones per me eorum cuilibet superius assignatas, tunc ut divina officia in dicta cantaria et ecclesia parochiali eidem annexa quatenus ipsarum cantarie et ecclesie proventus sufficere poterunt per numerum minorem continuari valeant, ad honorem dei et spirituale commodum omnium nostrum predictorum qui in oracionibus ibidem debemus (ut supradictum est) specialiter et generaliter recomendari, per dictum Reverendum patrem Episcopum Eliensem pro tempore existentem post mortem meam provideatur, de dicto numero ibidem legitime in minorem numerum auctoritate apostolica moderando, quociens necesse fuerit, prout tunc suppetere poterunt facultates eorundem; ne per aliquam necligenciam inibi divina cessent in posterum, sed quatenus proventus ibidem sufficere valebunt continue numero congruo quamvis minori quo poterunt celebrentur. Ad quem numerum sic ut predictur propter causam predictam si necesse fuerit minuendum, ut suam diligenciam adhibeat dictus Reverendus pater quociens necesse fuerit, eundem exoro intuitu caritatis, et exortor in visceribus Jesu Christi, ac etiam spiritualis comodi oracionis quod inde ipsemet consequetur.

Expliciunt Constitutiones et Statuta.

At licet ad felicem gubernacionem dicte cantarie magistri sive custodis presbiterorum clericorum ac pauperum ejusdem cantarie et bonorum eisdem cantarie magistro et presbiteris pertinencium perpetuis futuris temporibus conservandam maturo concilio ductus quedam statuta ordinaciones et constitutiones creavi edidi et

and Clerks: which Divine service, so as is premised, I will and ordain, shall be by the same effectually celebrated therein, as soon as ever (as is aforesaid) the said Chapel shall be, for this purpose, competently rebuilt and repaired.

Eighteenth Statute.—And moreover, I will, appoint, and ordain, that if the fruits, revenues, and emoluments of the said Chantry, shall (which God forbid), by any water-flood or otherwise (as is aforesaid), be so diminished that they do not suffice to keep, suitably, the entire numbers of Presbyters, Clerks, and poor persons therein ordained and placed by me, according to the portions above assigned by me to each of them, then, in order that Divine offices may be able to be continued in the said Chantry and parochial Church annexed to the same, so far as the revenues of the same Chantry and Church shall suffice, by a less number, to the honour of God and the spiritual profit of all of us aforesaid, who ought to be in the prayers therein (as is aforesaid) specially and generally commended, let it be provided by the said Reverend Father, the Bishop of Ely for the time being after my death, that the said number therein be legitimately, by apostolical authority, diminished to a smaller number, so often as it shall be necessary, in proportion to what the resources of the same shall then be able to support; lest by any negligence Divine service hereafter cease therein, but that as far as the revenues therein shall be able to suffice, it be celebrated continually by a suitable although a less number, as they shall be able: to which number, so (as is aforesaid) to be diminished on account of the cause aforesaid, if it shall be necessary, that the said Reverend Father will use his diligence so often as it shall be necessary, I implore him for charity's sake, and exhort him in the bowels of Jesus Christ, and also for the spiritual benefit of prayer, which he will himself therefrom obtain.

Here endeth the Constitutions and Statutes.

But although for the preserving in time to come of the prosperous government of the said Chantry, the Master or Warden, Presbyters, Clerks, and poor persons of the same Chantry, and of the goods pertaining to the same Chantry, Master, and Presbyters, guided by mature deliberation, I have made, published, and ordained certain statutes, ordinances, and constitutions, reasonable for that time,

ordinavi protunc rationabilia, in quibus certum numerum presbiterorum clericorum et pauperum de bonis dicte cantarie appropriatis et collatis imperpetuum sustinendum assignavi certasque summas ad suam exhibicionem pro tunc eorum singulis limitavi; quia tamen per inundaciones aquarum et alia infortunia ex postfacto in dictis bonis sic appropriatis providencia predicta bona adeo decreverunt quod ad sustentacionem tanti numeri presbiterorum clericorum et pauperum ibidem limitati non suppetunt in presenta; attendens quod juxta varietatem temporum statuta quandoque variantur humana; ea propter et nonnullas alias rationabiles causas me moventes, juxta vigorem reservacionis mee in dictis statutis michi facte de eisdem statutis corrigendis reformandis addendis et detrahendis (quorum data est apud Newton predictam decimo octavo die mensis Januarii, anno dni millesimo quadringentesimo undecimo et regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum duodecimo), ad augmentum cultus divini et utilitatem cantarie supradicte detrahendo in quibusdam a dictis statutis meis antiquis et eisdem in quibusdam addendo necnon ea in parte corrigendo, hec mea hic superscripta statuta ordinaciones et constituciones noviter in hanc formam competencioem in quibusdam solida deliberacione ac provideo concilio pro nunc redegei, que volo inviolabiliter imperpetuum observari: salva semper et reservata mihi durante vita mea potestate futurum magistrum sive custodem dicte cantarie quociens vacaverit, Episcopo Eliensi qui pro tempore fuerit, necnon priori Eliensi et successoribus suis vacante Episcopatu vel Episcopo in partibus transmarinis existente, presentandi, ac ceteros capellanos clericos et pauperes prescriptos in dicta cantaria deputandi, et eosdem si opus fuerit amovendi, ipsosque et bona dicte cantarie regendi et gubernandi; necnon michi durante vita mea, et post mortem meam dicto reverendo patri pro tempore existenti Episcopo Eliensi, statuta ordinaciones et constituciones tam presenciam quam antiqua corrigendi et reformandi, et eisdem addendi seu detrahendi ab eisdem, et eorum obscura interpretandi, ac in meliorem et competencioem formam si oporteat redigendi, propter augmentum cultus divini et utilitatem cantarie supra dicte: salvis eciam semper dicto reverendo patri qui pro tempore fuerit advocacione et patronatu dicte cantarie atque admissione et collacione ac pre-

wherein I have assigned a certain number of Presbyters, Clerks, and poor persons, to be supported for ever from the goods appropriated and given to the said Chantry, and have appointed to each of them at that time certain sums for their support; because, however, by water-floods and other disasters thereafter coming upon the said goods so appropriated, the aforesaid goods have so decreased, that they do not suffice at present for the support of so great a number of Presbyters, Clerks, and poor persons therein assigned; considering that, as times vary, so also human statutes sometimes vary; for these reasons, and some other reasonable causes moving me, according to the power reserved to me in the said statutes, of correcting, reforming, adding to, and subtracting from the same statutes (of which the date is at Newton, aforesaid, on the eighteenth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and eleven, and of the reign of King Henry the Fourth after the conquest, the twelfth), for the improvement of Divine worship and the advantage of the Chantry aforesaid, by subtracting in some things from my said ancient statutes, and by adding to the same in some things, and also by correcting them in part, I have now, with solid deliberation and provident counsel, reduced these my here-above written statutes, ordinances, and constitutions, anew in some points, into this more competent form, which I will to be for ever inviolably observed; saving always, and reserving to myself, during my life, the power of presenting any future Master or Warden of the said Chantry, so often as there shall be a vacancy, to the Bishop of Ely for the time being; and also to the Prior of Ely, and to his successors, if the Bishopric be vacant, or the Bishop be across the sea; and of appointing the other Chaplains, Clerks, and poor persons afore written in the said Chantry, and if need be, of removing the same, and of ruling and governing them and the goods of the Chantry; and, likewise, [saving and reserving] to myself during my life, and after my death to the said Reverend Father for the time being Bishop of Ely, [the power] of correcting and reforming the statutes, ordinances, and constitutions, as well the present as the ancient, and of adding to the same or subtracting from the same, and of interpreting them where they are obscure, and of reducing them, if it is necessary, to a better and more competent form, with a view to the improvement of Divine worship, and the advantage of the Chantry above said; saving also always to the Reverend Father, for the time being, the advowson and patronage of the said Chantry, and the admission

feccione dicti magistri seu custodis in forma predicta, ac aliis per me superius Episcopo Eliensi qui pro tempore fuit concessis et ordinatis. Ita videlicet quod sine negligencia vel mora irrationabili quacumque dictus Reverendus pater pro tempore existens potestatem eidem per me concessam in predictis casibus omnibus et singulis sibi per me concessis effectualiter faciat et perimpleat ad honorem Dei et augmentum cultus divini ac incrementum salutis anime sue in loco predictae cantarie laudabiliter continuandum. Et insuper hoc eciam volo semper esse salvum et inviolabiliter observatum, quod hoc quod supra statui et ordinavi de certis denariis cuilibet dictorum decem pauperum pro eorum victu singulis ebdomadis et de panno laneo pro togis et capiciis eorumdem, necnon aliis eis et eorum cuilibet annuatim vel alias distribuendis sive relinquendis, tunc intelligatur temporibus quibus supradicitur fieri debere, cum dicte cantarie redditus et proventus juxta regiam concessionem magistro et presbiteris dicte cantarie factam sic fuerint augmentate quod ex bonis dicte cantarie prius habitis et postea industria dicti magistri pro tempore existentis seu aliorum Christi fidelium devocione adquirendis dicti decem pauperes plures vel pauciores ultra onera necessaria dicte cantarie et ecclesie sibi appropriate incumbencia ac ultra summas pecunie et alia omnia et singula dictis magistro presbiteris et clericis et eorum cuilibet superius per me assignata ea consequi poterunt juxta dicta ordinationes et statuta mea pariter et habere, non artans dictum magistrum pro tempore existentem ad aliquem dictorum decem pauperum in hospitale dicte cantarie protunc recipiendum quousque dicte cantarie proventus industria dicti magistri pro tempore existentis seu aliorum Christi fidelium devocione sic ut premittitur fuerint augmentati: quia quamvis actenus proposui quoddam dominium et quasdam terras mea propria in comitatibus Northfolchie et Cantabrigie jacencia ad honorem dei mero motu meo proprio et non alio modo ad sustentacionem quorundam pauperum in hospitali dicte cantarie protunc recipiendorum me velle legitime pietatis intuitu contulisse; quorum tamen ut experientia docet pauperum victus modernis temporibus tum negligencia tum prodigalitatibus vicio rectorum

and collation and appointment of the said Master and Warden in the form aforesaid, and the other things by me above granted and ordained to the Bishop of Ely for the time being; provided, namely, that the said Reverend Father for the time being, shall, without any neglect or unreasonable delay whatsoever, effectually exercise and fulfil the power granted by me to the same, in all and singular the aforesaid cases by me to him granted, to the honour of God, and to the laudable continuance of the improvement of Divine worship, and of the increase of the health of his own soul, in the place where the aforesaid Chantry is. And, moreover, I will this also, to be observed and kept inviolably—that what I have above appointed and ordained respecting the distribution or leaving of certain pence every week to each of the said ten poor persons for their living, and of woollen stuff for the gowns and hoods of the same, and also of other things to them and each of them annually or otherwise, shall be understood to be then binding and to be done at the times abovesaid, when the rents and revenues of the said Chantry shall have been, according to the royal grant made to the Master and Presbyters of the said Chantry, so augmented, that from the goods of the said Chantry previously possessed, and hereafter by the industry of the said Master for the time being, or by the devotion of other faithful believers in Christ, to be acquired, the said ten poor persons, more or fewer, shall be able to receive and to have those things according to my said ordinances and statutes, over and above the necessary burdens incumbent on the said Chantry, and on the church appropriate to it, and over and above the sums of money and all and singular the other things above assigned by me to the said Master, Presbyters, and Clerks, and to each of them; not binding the said Master for the time being to receive for the time any of the ten poor persons into the hospital of the said Chantry, until the revenues of the said Chantry, by the industry of the said Master for the time being, or by the devotion of other faithful believers in Christ, shall have been so augmented as is premised. Because, although I have intended hitherto, to the honour of God, of my own mere proper motion, and no otherwise, that out of legitimate piety I would bestow a certain lordship and certain lands, my property, lying in the counties of Norfolk and Cambridge, for the support of certain poor persons, to be for the time received in the hospital of the said Chantry; of which poor persons however in modern times, as experience teaches, as well by the negligence as by the vice of

eorundem pauperum in plerisque locis consumitur et hiidem pauperes parte sibi debita nequiter defraudantur; hinc est quod dicta dominium et terras mea propria vendidi et secundum discretionem mihi adeo datam inter pauperes plurimos tempore breviori quo potui pretium eorundem dominii et terrarum in pluribus et diversis locis distribui, et distribui, feci per me ipsum et alios in quibus confisus sum; eisdem pauperibus omnibus et singulis quibus distributio sic facta fuerat injungens adorandum pro ipsis omnibus et singulis in dictis fundacione ordinacione et statutis meis contentis vivis et defunctis specialiter et generaliter ac eciam devote, pro quibus pauperes hospitalis dicte cantarie si ibidem fuissent recepti pretextu dictorum dominii et terrarum meorum pro illorum emolumento fuissent per dicta ordinaciones et statuta mea ad orandum devote specialiter ac eciam generaliter onerati. Data apud Newton predictam quarto die mensis Junii anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragésimo sexto et anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicesimo quarto.

Expliciunt Fundacio, Ordinaciones, et Statuta, necnon reformationis dictorum statutorum reservacio, cantarie super costeram maris in Newton Eliensis diocesis facta edita et ordinata per devotum militem dominum JOHANNEM COLVYLE dicte cantarie humilem fundatorem, cujus arma hic in prescriptorum statutorum suorum principio bis illuminantur. Ejus corpori et animi necnon EMME consortis sue cum suis universis hic et ubique propicietur Deus. Amen.

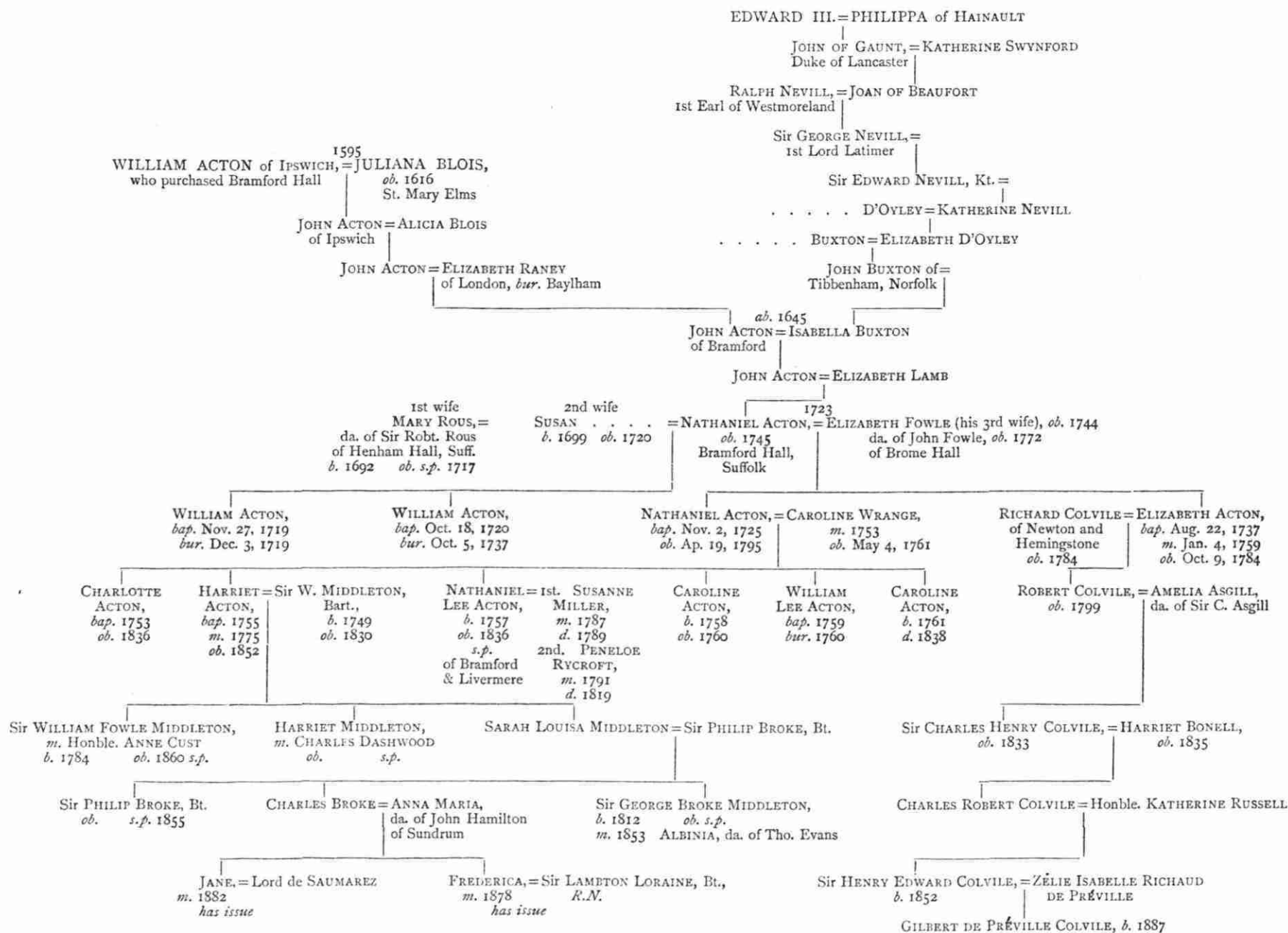
prodigality on the part of the governors of the same poor persons, the living is in most places wasted, and the same poor persons are wickedly defrauded of the portion due to them: hence it happens that I have sold the said lordship and lands, my property, and according to the discretion given to me by God, have, by myself and others in whom I trusted, distributed, and caused to be distributed, the price of the same lordship and lands in several different places among very many poor people, in a shorter time, as I could, enjoining all and singular the same poor persons, to whom the distribution had been so made, to pray for all and singular ourselves contained in the said my foundation, ordinance, and statutes, specially and generally, and also devoutly, for whom the poor persons of the hospital of the said Chantry (if they had been therein received on the ground of the said my lordship and lands) would have been bound for their emolument by my said ordinances and statutes to pray devoutly, specially, and also generally. Dated at Newton aforesaid, on the fourth day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and forty six, and in the year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth after the conquest the twenty fourth.

Here end the Foundation, Ordinances, and Statutes, and also the reservation of the power of reforming the said statutes, of the Chantry upon the sea-coast in Newton in the diocese of Ely, made, published, and ordained, by the devout knight Sir JOHN COLVYLE, the humble founder of the said Chantry, whose arms are here twice illuminated in the beginning of his aforewritten statutes. May God be merciful to his body and soul, and to those of EMMA, his wife, with all belonging to them, here and everywhere. Amen.

APPENDIX IV

PEDIGREE OF ELIZABETH ACTON

PEDIGREE OF ACTON FAMILY, TRACED FROM EDWARD III.





T. Hill

T. H. H. H.

A View of the Richmond
 the seat of the "Commonwealth"
 by whom the State was presented.



APPENDIX V

MEMOIRS OF THE ASGILL FAMILY

V

MEMOIRS OF THE ASGILL FAMILY

The name of Asgill is by some authors derived from Aschill or Asghill, a thane of King Edward the Confessor, who held the Manor of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, by the service of finding a horse for the King's use when he came into the county, or of paying fivepence. By others it is said to come from Ais Gill, near Settle. The Asgill family, which was of Lancashire origin, established itself later at Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, and Waltham Abbey, Essex; and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries various of its members appear to have been eminent London merchants. In 1707 John Asgill, M.P., was expelled from the House of Commons on the charge of having written a book containing profane and blasphemous reflections on the Christian religion. It is not known whether he was nearly related to the subjects of the present memoir, the direct founder of this family being Charles Asgill of Barford, County Oxford, who left a son,

Playfair's *British Family Antiquity*, vol. vii. p. 66.

Charles, an eminent banker and merchant in the City of London, who in 1749 was nominated an Alderman, in 1756 Sheriff (in which year he received the honour of knighthood), and in 1757 Lord Mayor. In 1761 he was created a baronet by King George III., and is said later to have refused a peerage offered to him, in return for his support, by a minister of whose schemes he did not approve. He was a man of strong principles and incorruptible rectitude, which showed itself in every action of his life. His benevolence was well known, and in his profession of a banker he did many acts of generous kindness to those who were less well off than himself. Asgill House, Richmond, built on the site of the old palace, was his favourite residence. He was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Vanderstegen, a rich London merchant, whom he married in 1752, died shortly afterwards without issue; and in 1755 he married secondly, Sarah Theresa, the beautiful daughter of David Pratviel, Esq., who had been Secretary to Sir Benjamin Keene's Embassy to the Court of Madrid.

The family of Pratviel were of French origin, and the tradition

Copy of David
Pratviel's will,
penes C. R.
Colville.

handed down by them through the Asgills to the Colville family asserts that they inhabited one of the islands on the south coast of France, and that being Huguenots, they had to leave the country when Louis XIV. revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1610. This is probable, for David Pratviel, Lady Asgill's father, is known to have been nearly related to the Auriols, a highly connected family of Languedoc. In his will he speaks of his "cousin" Peter Auriol in London. This Peter's brother Elisé was born at Castres, 1691-2, and married Marguerite, daughter of the Marquis de Fesquel, a Protestant offshoot of the House of Bourbon; and members of the Auriol family live near Castres at the present day. In 1869 a Monsieur de Prateviel resided at Toulouse, but he would not own any connection with the Protestant refugee. The registers of the Reformed Church at Castres have been searched, and though they mention the name Malecare de la Gaye (who David Pratviel in his will describes as his brother—more likely brother-in-law), no name of Pratviel is found. There is, however, no doubt that it is from that part of France that the family had its origin, as in different nobiliares, the arms are described as follows:—

Rietstap, *Armorial
Général*, 1887.

Pratviel d'Amades, Languedoc. De gu. au chev. d'or surm. d'une étoile d'argent et acc. de trois fleurs de quatre fleurons d'or (bouton d'or des près) tigeés et fenilleés de même.

Pratviel, Toulouse. De guiles une chevron d'or, somme d'une étoile d'argent accompagné de trois fleurs de quatre fleurons (boutons d'or des roses) tigeés et fenilleés d'or, posés deux en chef et une en pointe.

Saint Allais,
*Nobiliaire de
France*, tome xx.
p. 85.

The arms of the "Seigneurs de Pratviel, de la Maison de Rival, originaire de Languedoc" are somewhat different. D'azur au sautoir d'or accompagné de trois croissans d'argent, deux en chef et un en pointe, et flanqué d'une étoile d'or à dextre et à sinistre. Couronne de comte.

Register of
baptisms, mar-
riages, and burials
kept at the Lisbon
Factory since 1721.

David Pratviel appears to have been engaged in trade in Lisbon and in London, and the register of baptisms, marriages, and burials kept at the Lisbon Factory proves that he must have resided there almost continuously from 1726 (in which year the marriage of David Pratviel, on December 14, to Mary Sandat is registered), till March 12, 1748, on which date his son Peter was buried. There is an entry of the burial of Mary Pratviel on November 7, 1745; though David in his will, dated November 24, 1742, speaks of her as his wife Sarah. She was, however, dead

before his will was proved in London, September 28, 1759. Nothing is known of her family, and the only relations who are mentioned in the will are, beside Peter Auriol his cousin, his brothers (or brothers-in-law) Malacare de la Martinie, Malacare de la Gaye, his only sister Elizabeth Sabatier, all three then residing in France, and his nephew Jean de la Gaye, then in Carolina. Of David Pratviel's nine children, one son and four daughters lived to grow up. The son, who was remarkable for his taste in the fine arts, died unmarried, as did two of the daughters. The remaining daughters were Lydia (born 1727), who married General Villiers de Malortie, and left an only daughter, Lydia Henrietta, married to Henry Hoare, Esq.; and Sarah Theresa (born 1730), married to Sir Charles Asgill (December 12, 1755). David Pratviel died September 13, 1759.

Sir Charles and Lady Asgill had three children.

1. Engottie Amelia, born October 3, 1757; married by special licence, November 12, 1786, to Robert Colville of Newton; died 1825.

2. Charles, afterwards second Baronet, born 1762.

3. Caroline, married Colonel Richard Legge, R.A.

Sir Charles died in 1788, and Lady Asgill survived him till 1816. She was a person of considerable energy and talent, and her house was the resort of the cleverest and most eminent men of the day. Howard the philanthropist was an intimate friend, and Thomas Moore and Sheridan were welcome guests. An amusing allusion to her occurs in Lady Morgan's *Memoirs*. "Lady Asgill, that most charming of coquettes, gave a place in her carriage to the man who by a line could give her immortality" (Campbell the poet); but her best claim to remembrance lies in the touching episode of the great danger undergone by her only son, from which he was saved solely by his mother's courage and resource.

Lady Morgan's
Memoirs.

Charles Asgill was appointed to the 1st Foot Guards (Grenadiers) as Ensign in February 1778, and three years later (1781) attained the rank of Lieutenant and Captain. That same year he was sent to America, and joined the army under the command of the Marquis Cornwallis. He served through the campaign, and the following October was taken prisoner with the rest of the army at the siege of York Town in Virginia, and sent up the country, where he remained till May 1782, when with twelve other captains of the British army he was taken to Lancaster in Pennsylvania, in accordance with General Washington's orders.

Burke's *Extinct
Baronetcies*.

It is necessary here to revert to an incident in the previous March to explain what follows. Captain Joshua Huddy, an American officer who commanded a small body of troops in Monmouth County, New Jersey, had been taken prisoner by a party of refugees, conveyed into New York, and put in close confinement. On Monday, April 8, he was sent out of the city, under the charge of Captain Lippencot at the head of a number of refugees, by whom he was hanged on the heights of Middletown. A label was fixed to his breast stating that the refugees would thus revenge themselves man for man for the murders and cruelties wrought against them, and that the death of Huddy was in retaliation for the death of Philip White, who had been taken by a party of the New Jersey people in the preceding March, and killed while attempting to escape. News of this unfortunate event was at once conveyed to General Washington. He laid the facts before a council of officers, who gave their unanimous opinion that the case demanded retaliation, and that the punishment ought to be inflicted on the leader of the party by which the murder was committed; and if he should not be given up, an officer equal in rank to Captain Huddy ought to be selected by lot from the British prisoners. A representation of the facts was thereupon sent to Sir Henry Clinton (commanding at New York), with a demand for the surrender of Lippencot. This demand not being complied with, Washington determined that one of the thirteen captains who had capitulated should suffer death. By his command they were assembled at Lancaster (Penn.) to draw lots. Captain Asgill drew the twelfth lot, which was the fatal one; the word *unfortunate* was written inside it. The captain that did not draw, who was the owner of the thirteenth lot, was another Grenadier officer, Captain Ludlow, afterwards the Honourable Sir G. S. Ludlow, K.C.B. Five minutes were allowed between the drawing of each lot, a pause of terrible suspense.

Soon after Captain Asgill had drawn the "*unfortunate*" lot, his friend Major Gordon of the 80th Regiment, who commanded the British prisoners belonging to Lord Cornwallis's army, wrote to General Washington asking permission to accompany Captain Asgill in his confinement, feeling that the boy—for he was only 19—must want a friend beside him. Washington answered his letter by saying, "that unless he would submit to all the rigours of confinement and usage that the Captain should receive, he would *not* grant his request"; but to these terms Major Gordon gladly agreed.

Gordon's *History of the American War*, vol. iv. p. 248.

Spark's *Life of Washington*, pp. 378-9.

Captain Asgill was conveyed under a strong guard to New Jersey. It was said that Washington's object in sending him to the spot where so many of Huddy's friends lived, was that being spectators of the usage young Asgill received, they might cease their clamours for vengeance, and feel some pity for the innocent victim. The officer who guarded him boasted to him on the road of his good fortune, as he had previously had the honour of guarding Major André after his capture; a piece of information not calculated to cheer Captain Asgill! During his confinement he suffered very hard usage, being constantly fed only on bread and water, and loaded with chains. A gallows of unusual height was erected in sight of his prison window, placarded with these words: "For the execution of Captain Asgill." His imprisonment lasted from the 27th of May, the day of the fatal lottery, till the 13th of November 1782, and during that time he was constantly threatened with a speedy death. Letters passed between him and General Washington, in one of which he pleaded that according to Article 14 of the Capitulation of York Town, his death would be the highest breach of faith according to the law of nations. The article contained the following sentence: "No article of the capitulation shall be violated under pretence of reprisals, and if it should contain any doubtful expressions, it shall be interpreted according to the ordinary sense of the words. Granted." To this strong plea Washington replied, that on several occasions during the war the British commanders had broken Articles of Capitulation, and that he would not be bound by one solitary instance.

Hamilton's *Origin and History of the First or Grenadier Guards*, chap. xix. pp. 255-6.

Had he chosen to take advantage of them, Captain Asgill had several opportunities of escape into New York during this time. So greatly was he beloved and pitied by his guard, that they offered to come in along with him, if he would provide for them in England; but with a courage and an unselfishness remarkable in one so young, he steadily refused to avail himself of any of these chances, knowing that it might involve more British officers in trouble, and saying, "As the lot has fallen on me, I will abide by the consequence." Fortunately at the beginning of his misfortunes he had contrived to send his faithful servant, at great hazard, to New York with letters to be forwarded to his parents, telling them of his plight.

The news found Sir Charles so dangerously ill that Lady Asgill did not dare break it to him; but, thrown on her own resources, she turned for help, with the courage of despair, to the one quarter

from whence it could be effectual, the French Court. The following letter was written by her to the Count de Vergennes, then first Minister of France :—

TRANSLATION.

“London, 18 July 1782.”

Annual Register,
1782, vol. xxvi.
p. 241.

“SIR,—If the politeness of the French Court will permit the application of a stranger, there can be no doubt but one in which all the tender feelings of an individual can be interested, will meet with a favourable reception from a nobleman whose character does honour not only to his own country, but to human nature. The subject, Sir, on which I presume to implore your assistance, is too heart-piercing for me to dwell on, and common fame has most probably informed you of it. It therefore renders the painful task unnecessary. My son (an only son), as dear as he is brave, amiable as he is deserving to be so, only nineteen, a prisoner under Articles of Capitulation at York Town, is now confined in America, an object of retaliation. Shall an innocent suffer for the guilty? Represent to yourself, Sir, the situation of a family under these circumstances, surrounded as I am by objects of distress, distracted with fear and grief. No words can express my feelings, nor paint the scene. My husband, given over by his physicians a few hours before the news arrived, and not in a state to be informed of the misfortune; my daughter seized with a fever and delirium, raving about her brother, and without one interval of reason, save to hear heart-aggravating circumstances.

“Let your feelings, Sir, suggest and plead for my inexpressible misery. A word from you, like a voice from Heaven, will save us from distraction and wretchedness. I am well informed General Washington reveres *your* character; say but to him you wish my son to be released, and he will restore him to his distracted family, and render him happiness. My son’s virtues and bravery will justify the deed, *his* honour, Sir, carried him to America. He was born to affluence, independence, and the happiest prospects.

“Let me again supplicate your goodness. Let me respectfully implore your high influence on behalf of Innocence, in the cause of Justice, of Humanity, that you would, Sir, despatch a letter to General Washington from France, and favour me with a copy of it to be sent from hence. I am sensible of the liberty I take in making this request, but I am sensible whether you comply with it or not,

you will pity the distress that suggests it. Your humanity will drop a tear on the fault and efface it. I pray that Heaven grant you may never want the comfort it is in your power to bestow on

"THERESA ASGILL."

The mother's appeal touched the heart of the minister, and he showed the letter to the King and Queen, who were equally compassionate, and by their wish the Count de Vergennes wrote as follows to General Washington:—

TRANSLATION.

"Versailles, 29 July 1782.

"SIR,—It is not in quality of a King, the friend and ally of the United States (though with the knowledge and consent of His Majesty), that I now have the honour to write to your Excellency. It is as a man of *sensibility* and a tender father who feels all the force of paternal love that I take the liberty to address to your Excellency my earnest solicitations in favour of a mother and family in tears.

"Her situation seems the more worthy of notice on our parts, as it is to the humanity of a nation at war with her own, that she has recourse for what she ought to receive from the impartial justice of her own General. I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency the copy of a letter which Mrs. Asgill has just wrote to me. I am not known to her, nor was I acquainted that her son was the unhappy victim destined by lot to expiate the odious crime that a formal denial of justice obliged you to revenge. Your Excellency cannot read this letter without being affected. It had that effect upon the King and Queen, to whom I communicated it. The goodness of their Majesties' hearts induces them to desire that the inquietudes of an unfortunate mother may be calmed and her tenderness reassured. I feel, Sir, that there are cases where humanity itself exacts the most extreme rigour, perhaps the *one* now in question may be of the number; but allowing reprisals to be just, it is not less horrid to those who are the victims; and the character of your Excellency is too well known for me not to be persuaded that you desire nothing more than to be able to avoid the disagreeable necessity.

"There is one consideration, Sir, which, though it is not

decisive, may have an influence on your resolution. Captain Asgill is doubtless your prisoner, but he is amongst those whom the arms of the King contributed to put into your hands at York Town. Although this circumstance does not operate as a safeguard, it, however, justifies the interest I permit myself to take in this affair. If it is in your power, Sir, to consider and have regard to it, you will do what is very agreeable to their Majesties.

"The danger of young Asgill, the tears and despair of his mother affect them sensibly, and they will see with pleasure the hope of consolation shine out for these unfortunate people.

"In seeking to deliver Captain Asgill from the fate which threatens him, I am far from engaging you to seek another victim. The pardon to be perfectly satisfactory must be entire. I do not imagine it can be productive of any bad consequences.

"If the English General has not been able to punish the horrible crime you complain of, in so exemplary a manner as he should, there is reason to think he will take the most efficacious means to prevent the like in future.

"I sincerely wish, Sir, that my intercession may meet with success; the sentiment which dictates it, and which you have not ceased to manifest on every occasion, assures me that you will not be indifferent to the prayers and tears of a family which has recourse to your clemency through me. It is rendering homage to your virtue to implore it.

"I have the honour to be with the most perfect respect,

"DE VERGENNES."

While these efforts were being made in Captain Asgill's behalf, the execution of his sentence had been delayed by General Washington's orders till the court-martial sitting at New York on Captain Lippencot came to some determination. It is only fair to the English generals, Sir Henry Clinton, and his successor, Sir Guy Carleton, to say that they not only disowned all responsibility for the murder of Captain Huddy, but reprobated the act with unmeasured severity. The court-martial found, however, that the guilt of the transaction rested mainly with the board of associated loyalists in New York, and that Lippencot acted in conformity with what he believed to be their orders. Hence he was acquitted, as not being properly answerable for the crime. The reception of this intelligence decided the doom of young Asgill, and he prepared to die. Several times already he had been brought out for execution,

and remanded back, after suffering in anticipation the horrors of death. Now he wrote to his parents telling them that before they should receive that letter he should be no more.

At the last moment his life was saved by the copy of De Vergennes' letter which Lady Asgill's forethought had obtained for her. With a large sum of money she bribed a man to travel without losing a moment to America, bearing the precious letter and despatches for her son. In swimming the river to York Town, he was discovered by the sentinels, shot at, wounded, and taken prisoner. His papers were seized and sent to General Washington, who on reading the copy of De Vergennes' letter, suspended the execution of Captain Asgill's sentence till after the arrival of the courier then due from France, but who owing to an accident had been considerably delayed. After receiving the original letter from De Vergennes, General Washington, who appears to have already written to the Congress recommending that mercy should be shown, wrote a second time, enclosing the French minister's letter, with the result that on November 7, 1782, the following order was published :—

"By the United States in Congress assembled.

"Nov. 7, 1782.

"On the report of a Committee to whom was referred a letter of the 19th of August from the Commander-in-Chief, a report of the Committee therein, and motion of Mr. Williamson and Rutledge relating thereto, and also another letter of the 25th October from the Commander-in-Chief, with a copy of a letter from the Count de Vergennes, dated 29th of July last, interceding for Captain Asgill: Resolved that the Commander-in-Chief be directed, and he is hereby directed, to set Captain Asgill at liberty.

(Signed) "CHARLES THOMSON, Secy."

Annual Register,
vol. xxvi. p. 243.

The pardon of Captain Asgill was sent to him in the following letter from General Washington :—

"Headqrs., Nov. 13, 1782.

"SIR,—It affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an Act of Congress of the 7th instant, by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have so long been. Supposing you would wish to go into New York as soon as possible, I also enclose

a passport for that purpose. Your letter of 18th of October came regularly to my hands; I beg you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation. I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitless.

"You will attribute my detention of the enclosed letters which have been in my hands about a fortnight to the same cause.

"I cannot take leave of you, Sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be received, I was never influenced through the whole of it by sanguinary motives, but by what I conceived the sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of these enormities which have been the subject of discussion; and that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you than it is to,

"Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

By means of his passport Captain Asgill regained New York, and at once obtained permission to proceed straight to England. The *Swallow* packet had just left the port; he followed her in a boat, but did not overtake her till she was some way out at sea. The consequence was, he came over without servant or baggage.

In the meantime his last letter had reached his mother, and although she knew that letters had been sent from the Court of France, she imagined they must have arrived too late, and that all was over. The family put on mourning for him, and Lady Asgill, in an agony of grief, shut herself up in her room, refusing to see anyone. A few days later Captain Asgill arrived, but fearing the effect of so sudden a shock, sent the captain of the ship ahead of him to prepare his mother for the joyful news. At first he was told she saw no one, but on sending her a message that he had just come from New York and had lately seen her son, and that perhaps things were not as bad as she imagined, she admitted him at once. His mission was soon disclosed, and mother and son met once more!

So much anxiety had told on Lady Asgill's health, and from her sickbed she wrote the following grateful letter to Monsieur de Vergennes:—

TRANSLATION.

"Exhausted by long sufferings, overcome by an excess of unexpected happiness, detained in my bed by weakness and languor, in short, humbled before God to the last degree, it is only, Sir, my extreme sensibility that can give me strength to write to you. Deign to accept, Sir, this feeble effort of my gratitude. It has been placed at the feet of the Almighty, and, believe me, it has been presented with the same sincerity to you, Sir, and to your illustrious sovereigns. It is by their august and salutary interposition, joined to yours, that, under the influence of divine grace, I have recovered a son to life, to whom mine was attached. I have the sweet assurance that my vows for my protectors and for you are heard in heaven by Him to whom I offer them. Yes, Sir, they will proclaim their effect before that last and formidable tribunal, where I flatter myself that you and I shall appear together, you in order to receive the reward of your virtues—I that of my sufferings. I will raise my voice to that commanding tribunal. I will sue for those holy registers where your humanity shall have been noted down. I will ask that blessings may descend on your head, upon him by whom the most noble use of the privilege that he has received from God (a privilege truly celestial) has changed misery into felicity, has withdrawn the sword from the heart of an innocent person, and restored the most worthy son to the most tender and agonised of mothers.

"Deign to receive kindly, Sir, this just tribute of gratitude that I owe to your virtuous sentiments. Preserve this tribute, let it pass to your descendants as a testimonial of your exemplary and sublime beneficence towards a stranger, whose nation was at war with yours, but which war had not destroyed the tender affections.

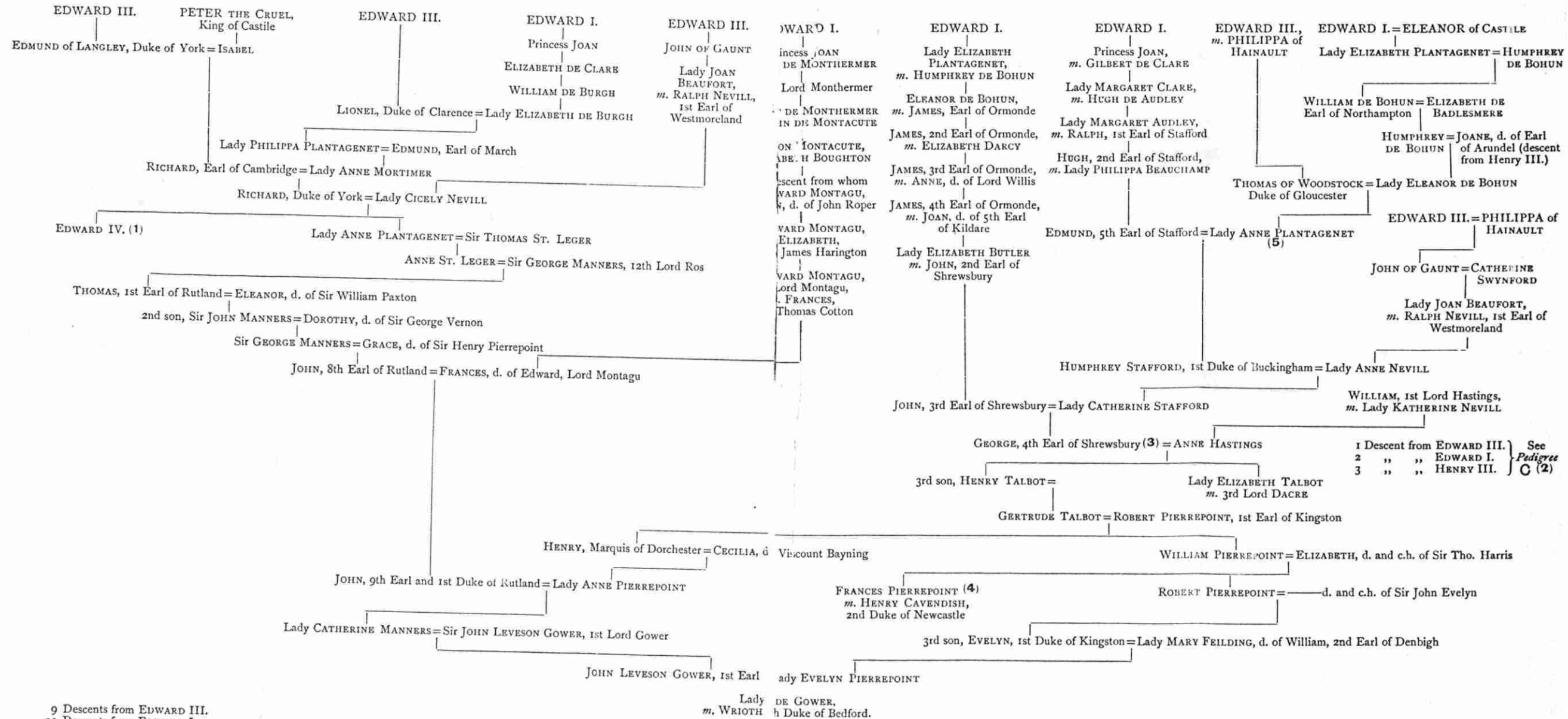
"May this tribute still attest that gratitude a long time after the hand which expresses it shall have been reduced to the dust, as well as the heart which at this moment breathes only to give vent to the energy of its sentiments.

"So long as it shall palpitate, it will be in order to offer you all the gratitude and respect with which it is penetrated.

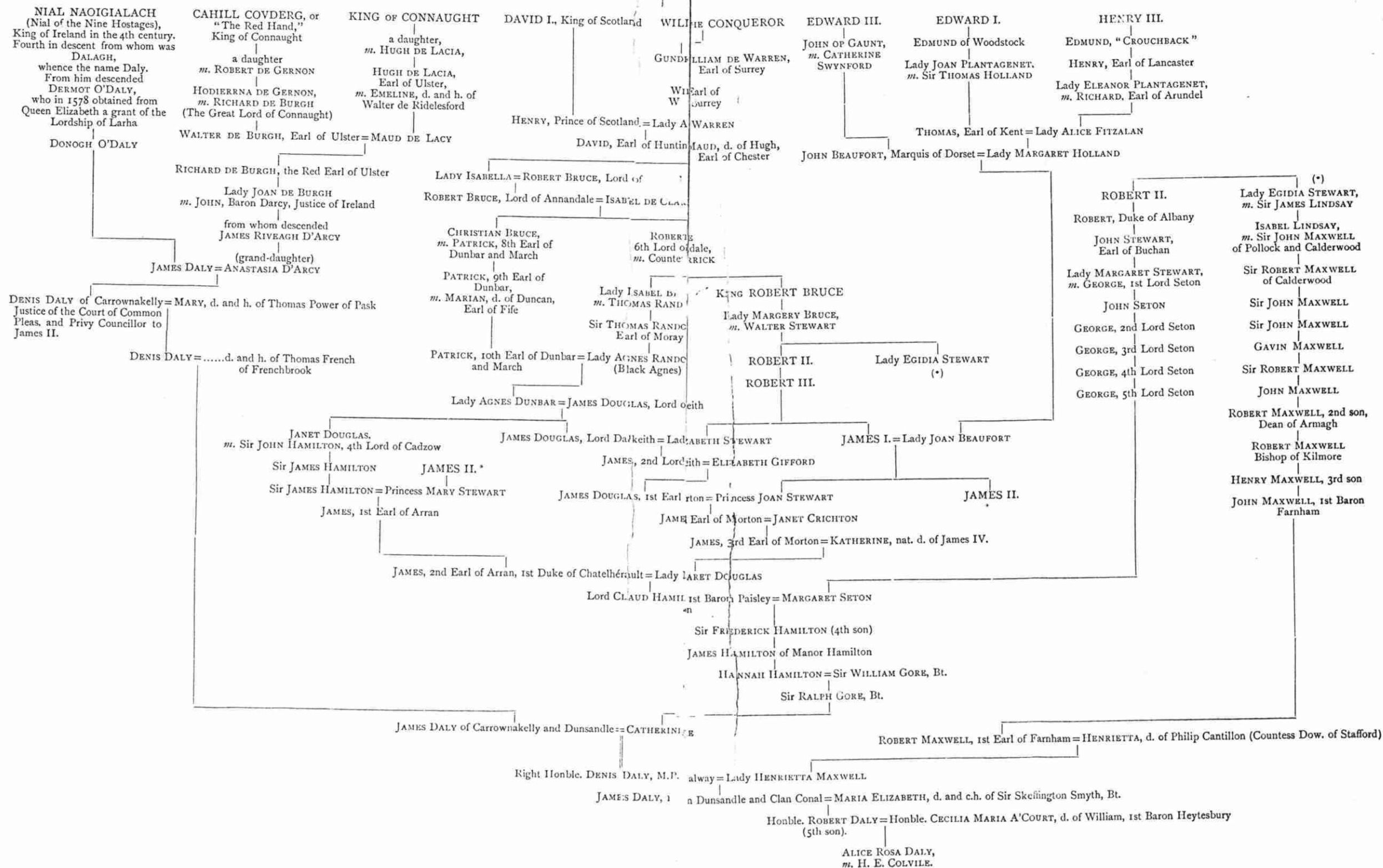
"THERESE ASGILL."

As soon as Lady Asgill had recovered, she and her family and her son went over to France to thank personally the King and Queen, and the Count de Vergennes, to whom they owed so much.

Captain Asgill's romantic story made a great impression in France. It was dramatised by Mons. J. L. Le Barbier, and acted in Paris under the title of "Le drame Asgill," and was dedicated to Lady Asgill by the author. The hero of it afterwards rose to high rank in the British army, and became a Lieut.-General and Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Foot. He was also Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Guelphs. In 1790 he married Jemima Sophia Ogle, daughter of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, first Bart., and as celebrated for her beauty as her sisters, Mrs. Streatfield and the Honourable Mrs. E. Bouverie. They had no children, and Sir Charles died in July 1823, and with him the male line of the Asgill family became extinct. His mother lived to a great age, and spent the last years of her life chiefly in London with her daughter Mrs. Colvile, whose health was latterly very bad. She died, as has been already said, in 1816, in the 86th year of her age.

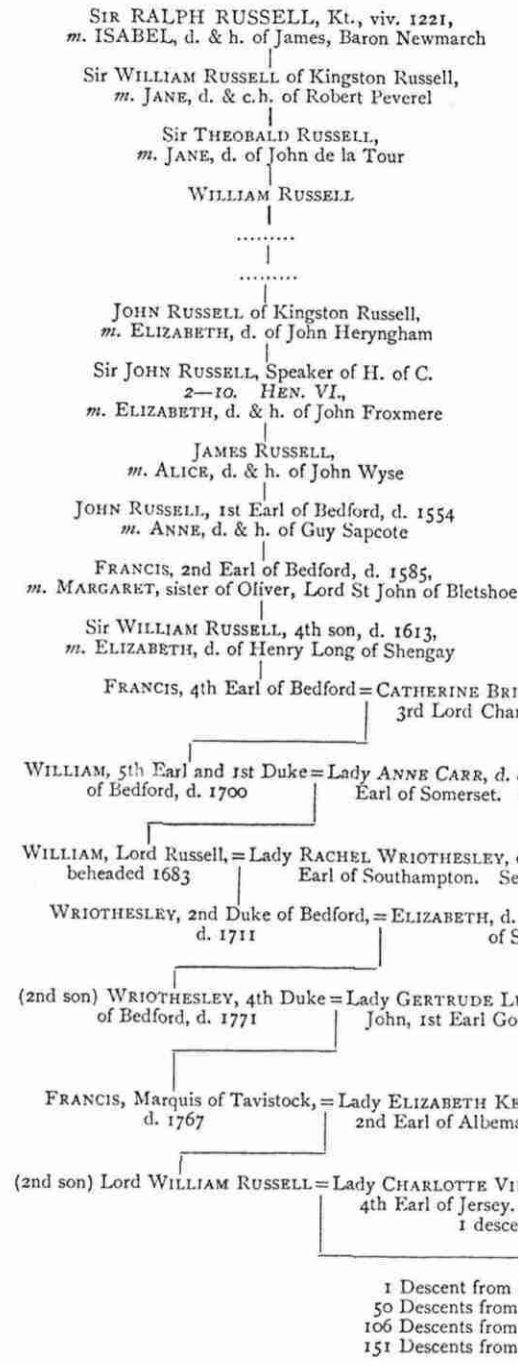
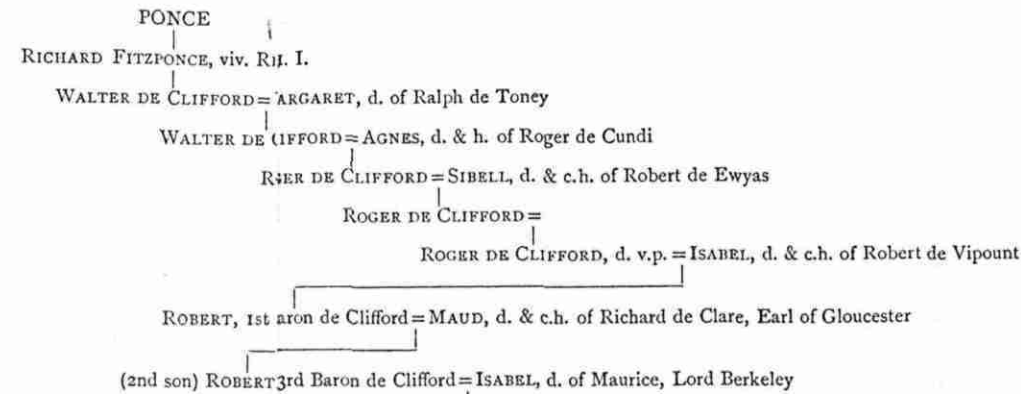


PEDIGREE OF ALICE ROSA DALY WIFE OF SIR HENRY COLVILLE.



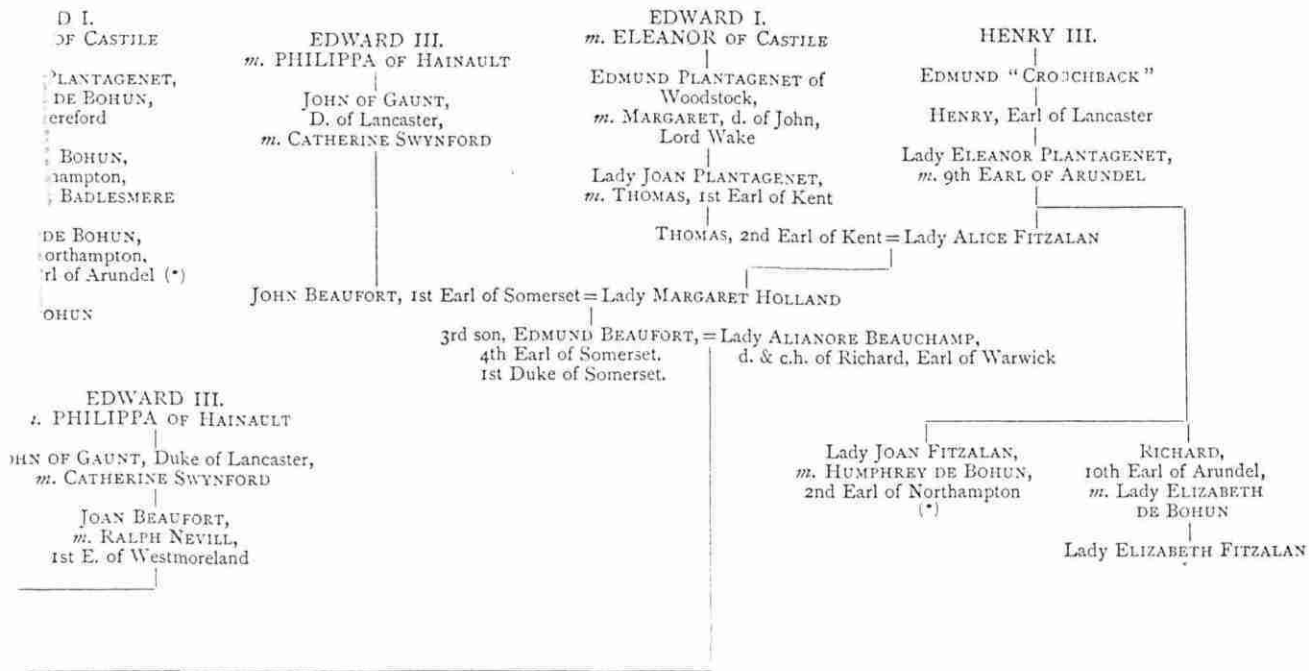
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- 4 Descents from EDWARD I.
- 6 Descents from HENRY III.
- 5 Descents from ROBERT BRUCE.

PEDIGREE OF THE HON. K. S. G. RUSSELL, WIFE OF C. R. COLVILLE, ESQ., M.P.

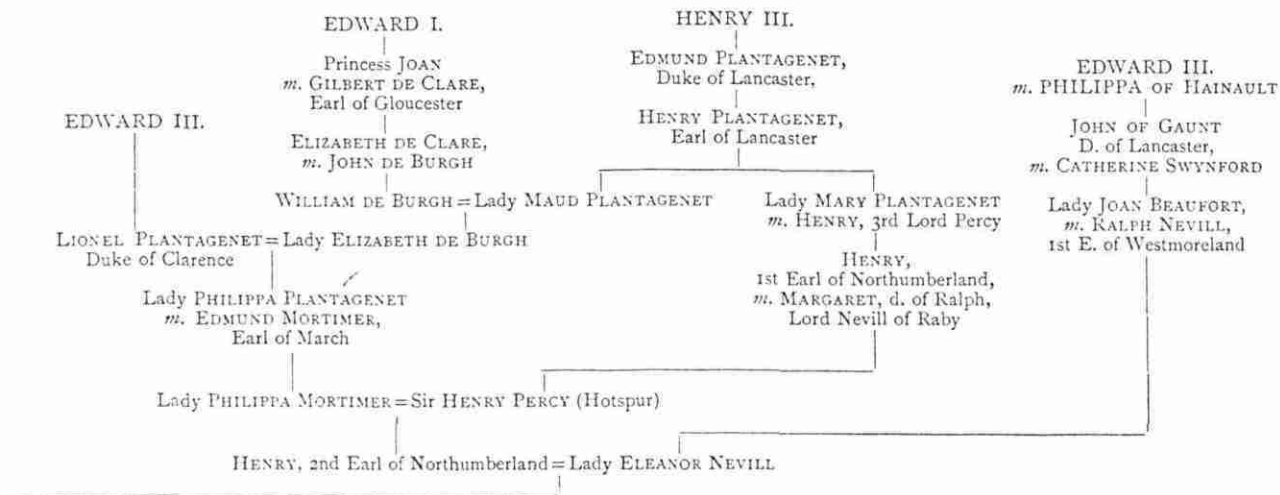


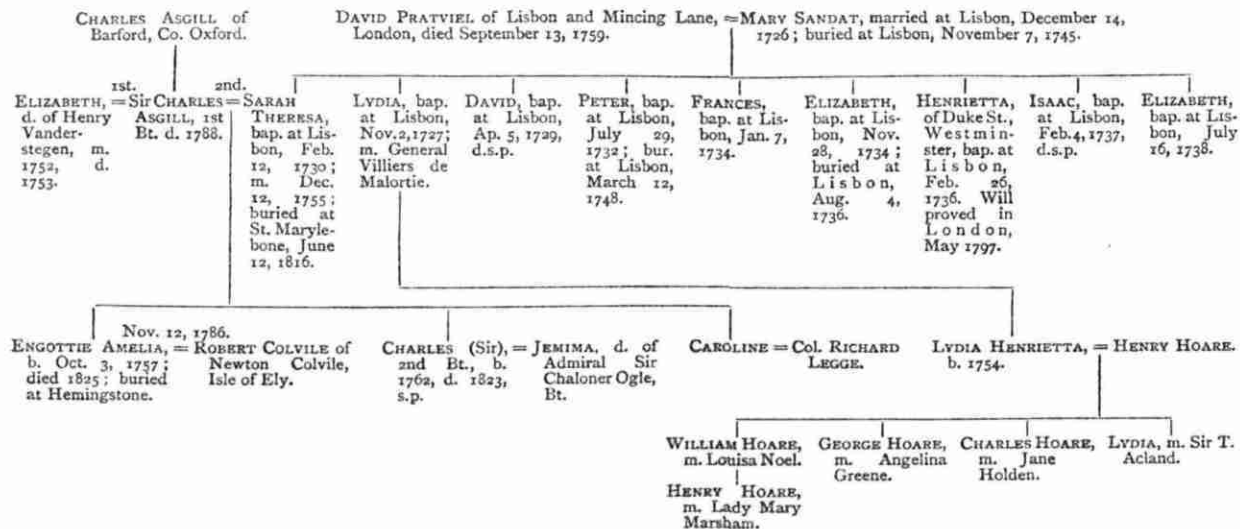
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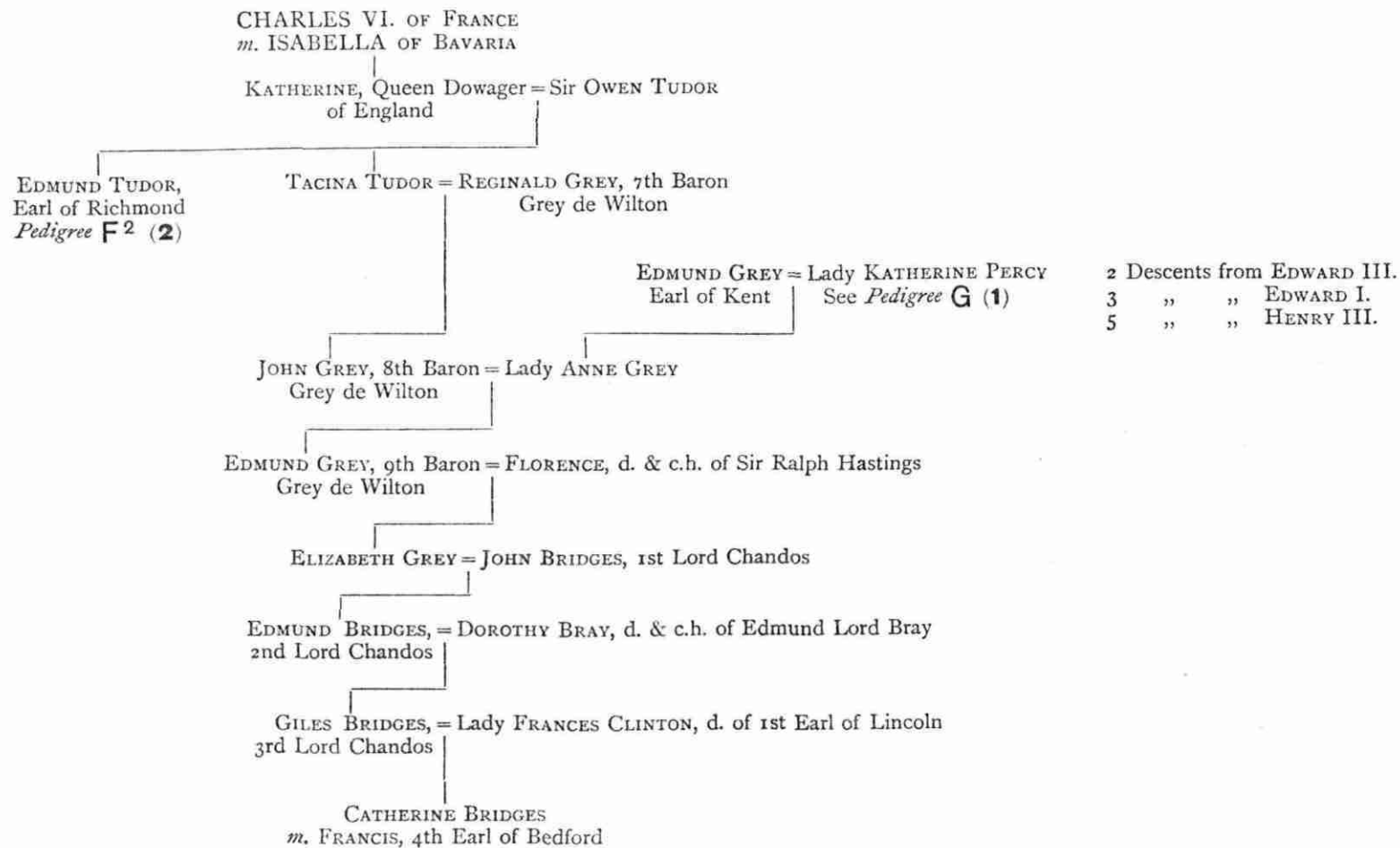


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 Dow. of Bedford

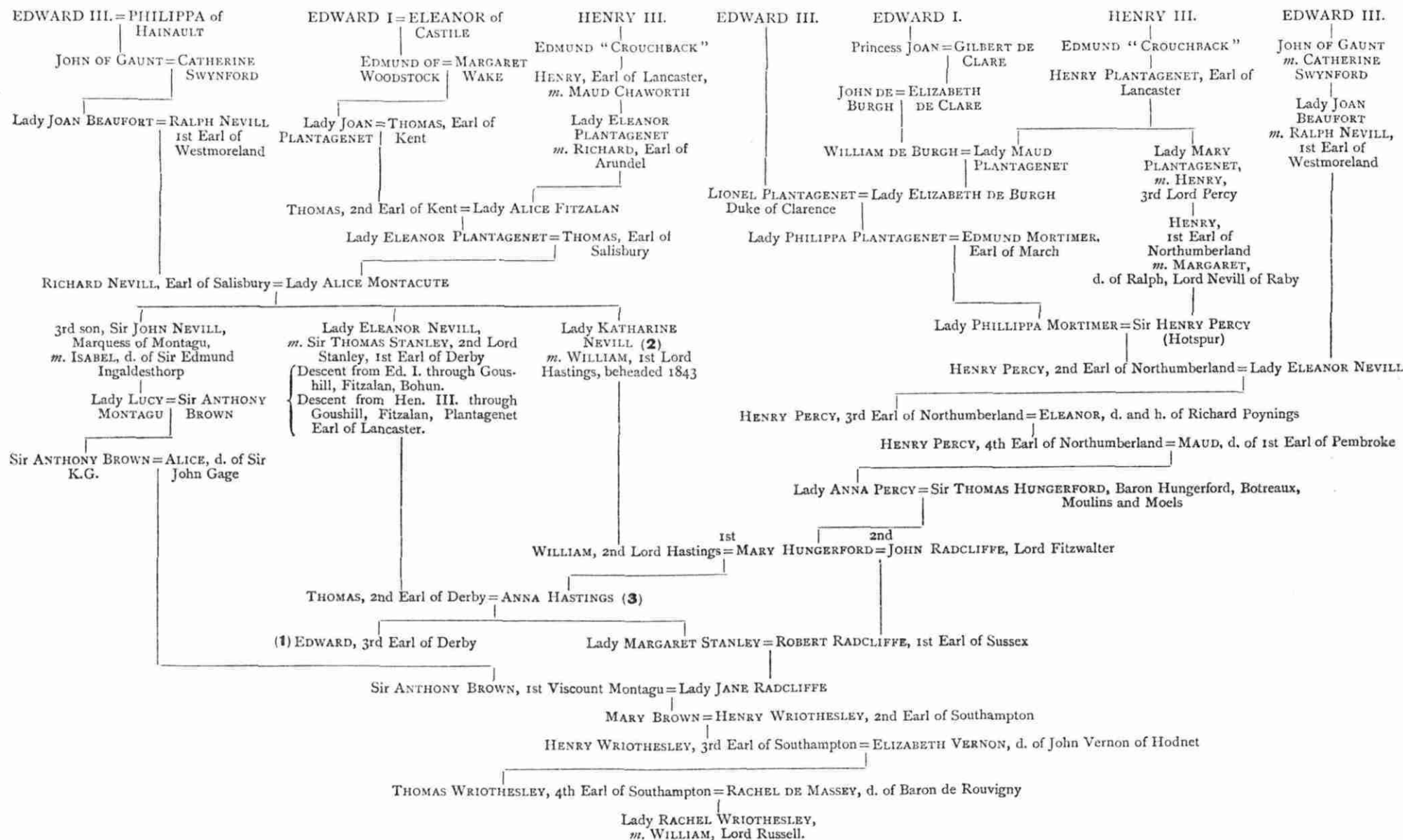




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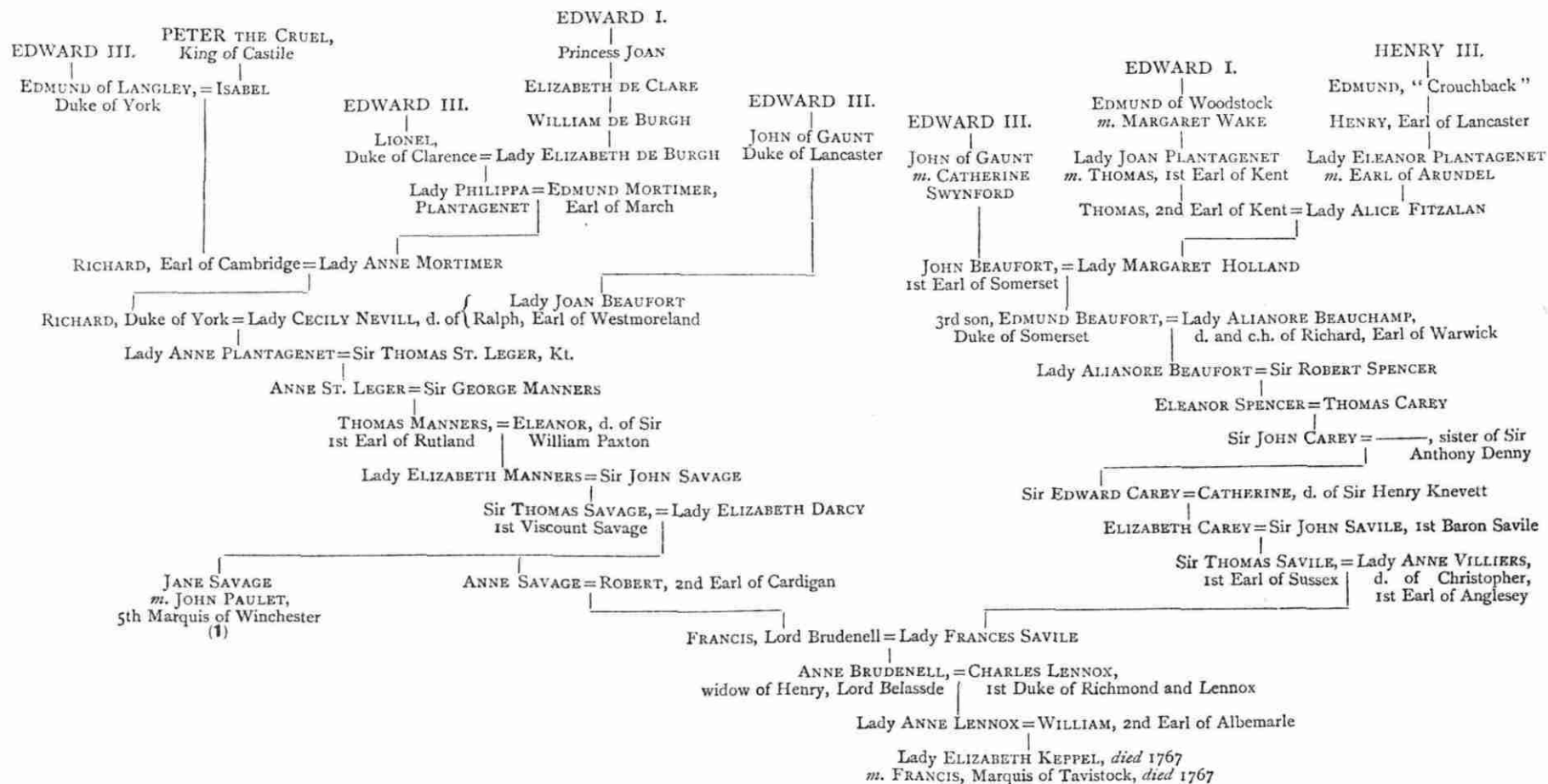


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3 Descents from EDWARD I.
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1 Descent from CHARLES VI. of France



7 Descents from EDWARD III.
 13 Descents from EDWARD I.
 20 Descents from HENRY III.

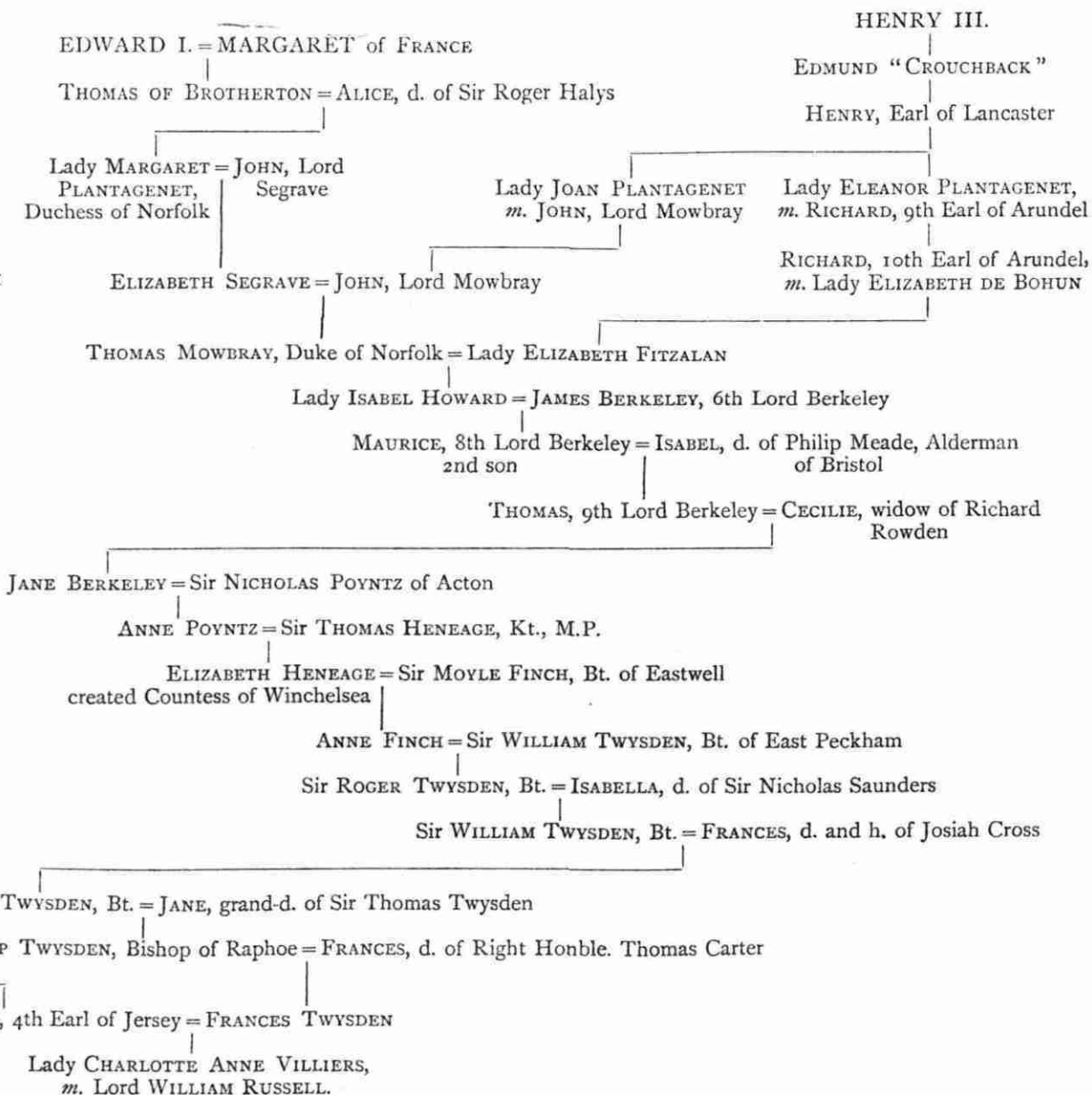
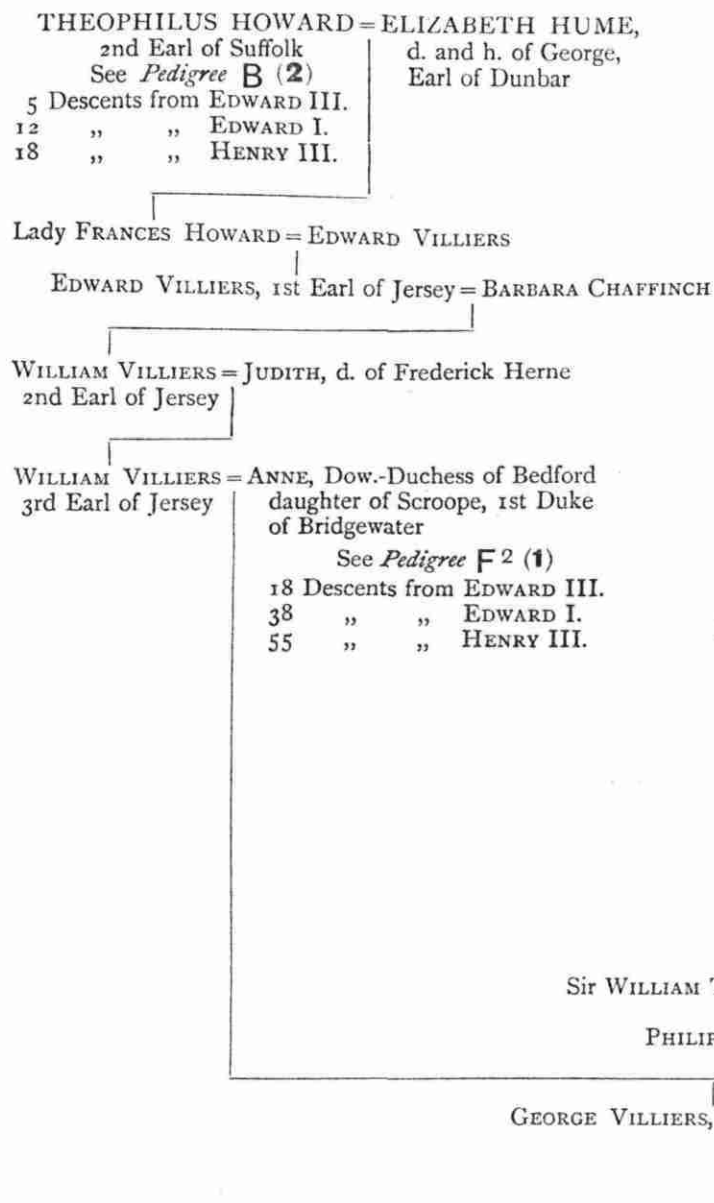
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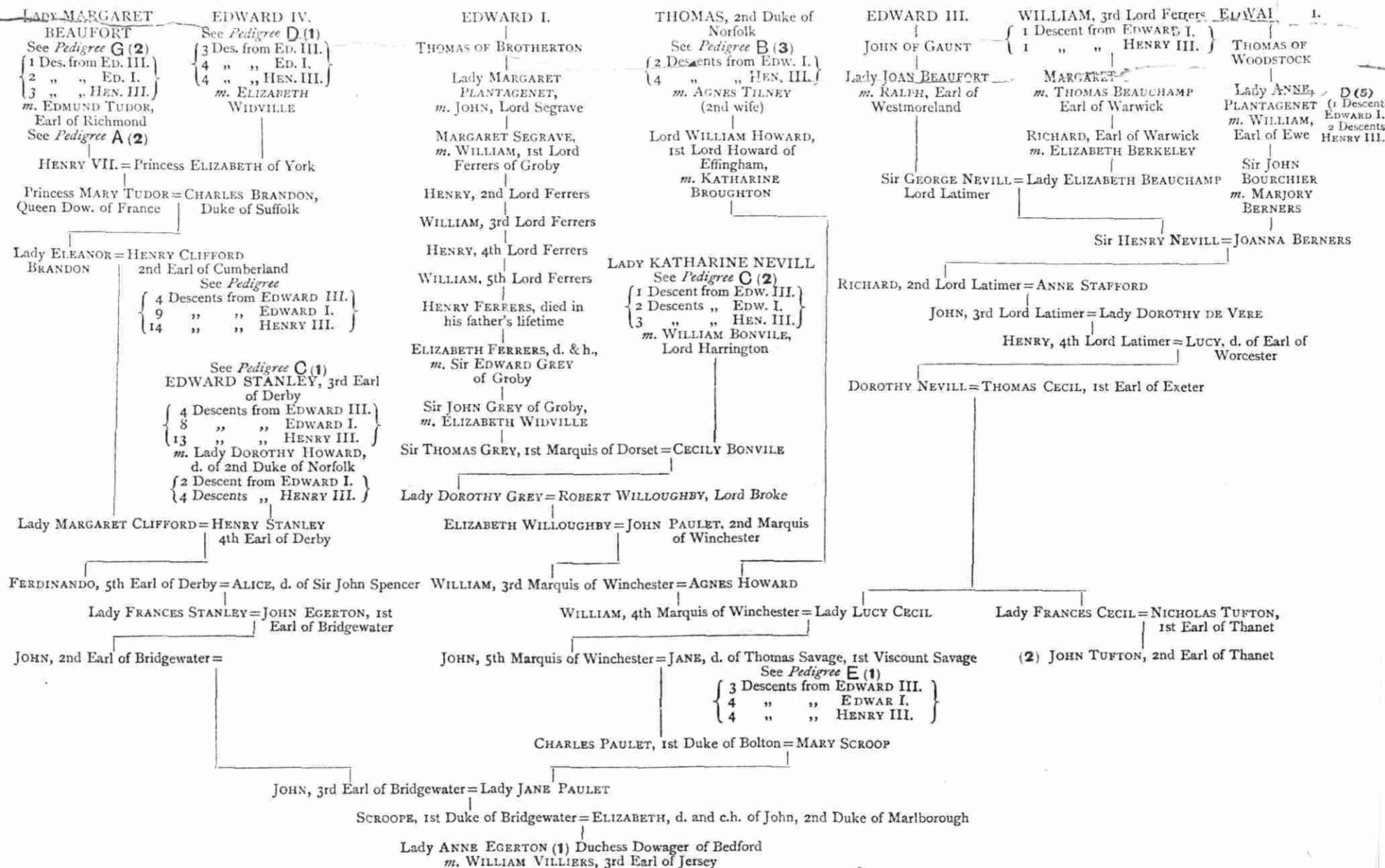


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6 Descents from EDWARD I.

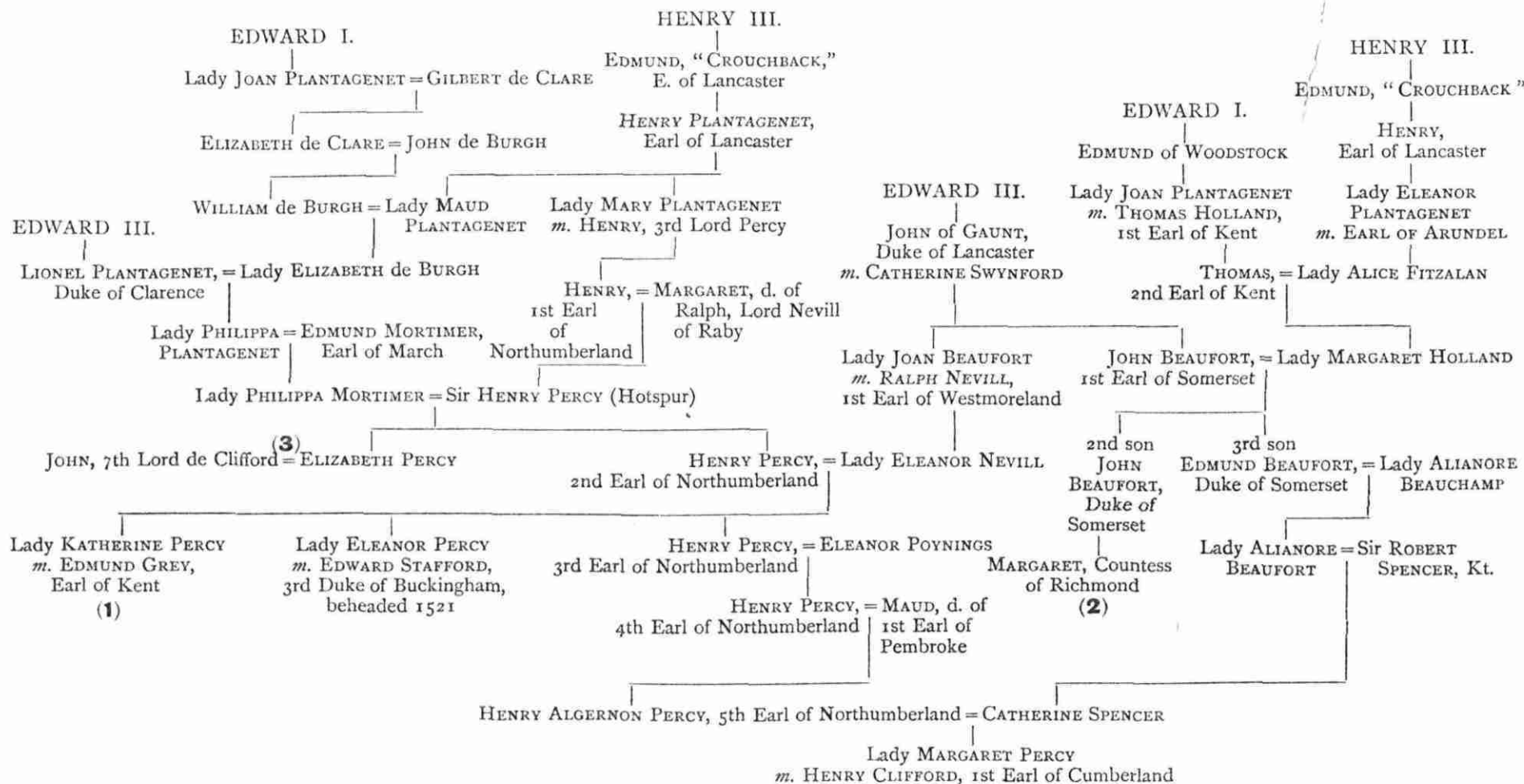
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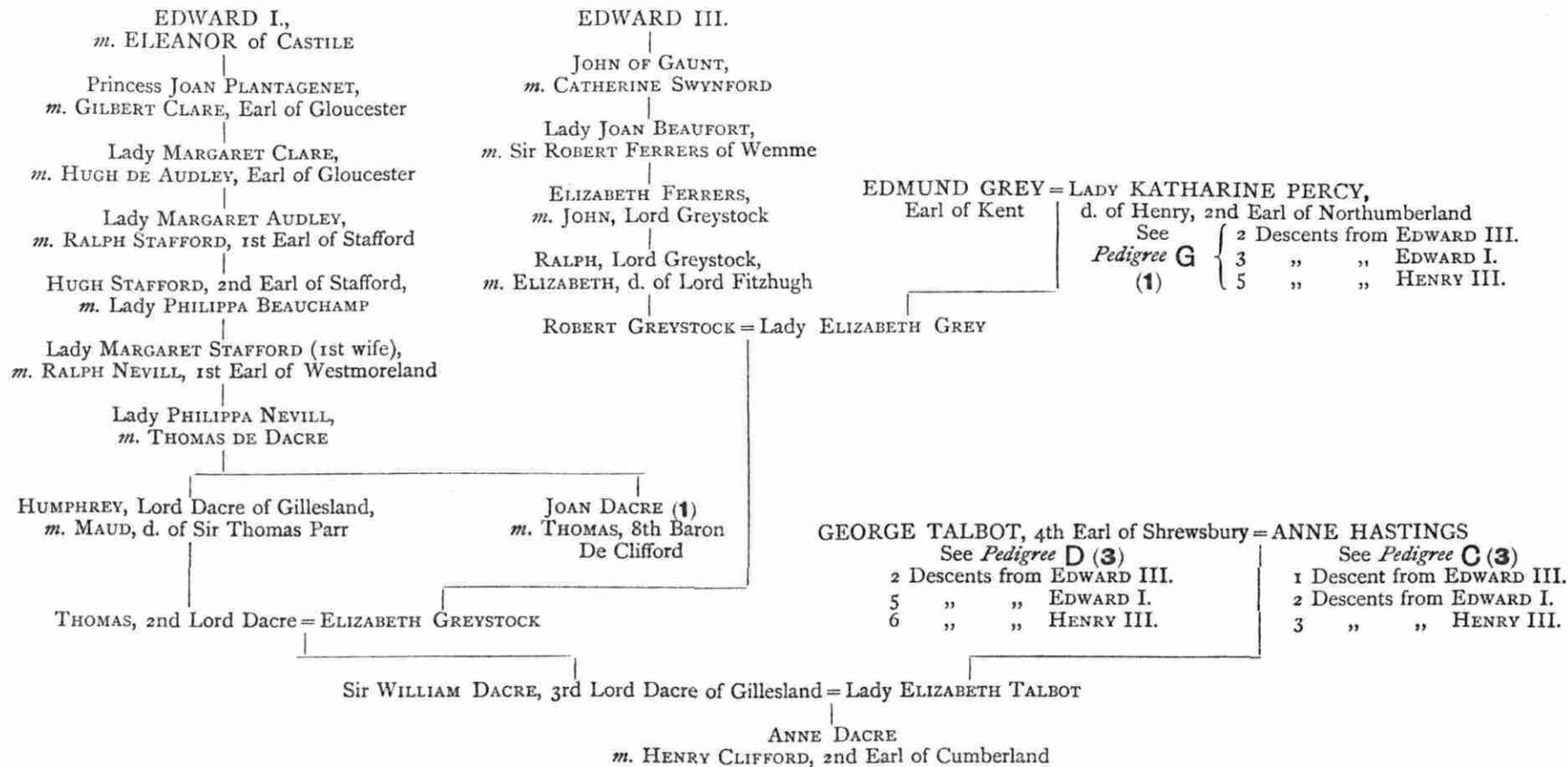
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38 Descents from EDWARD I.
55 Descents from HENRY III.

G.

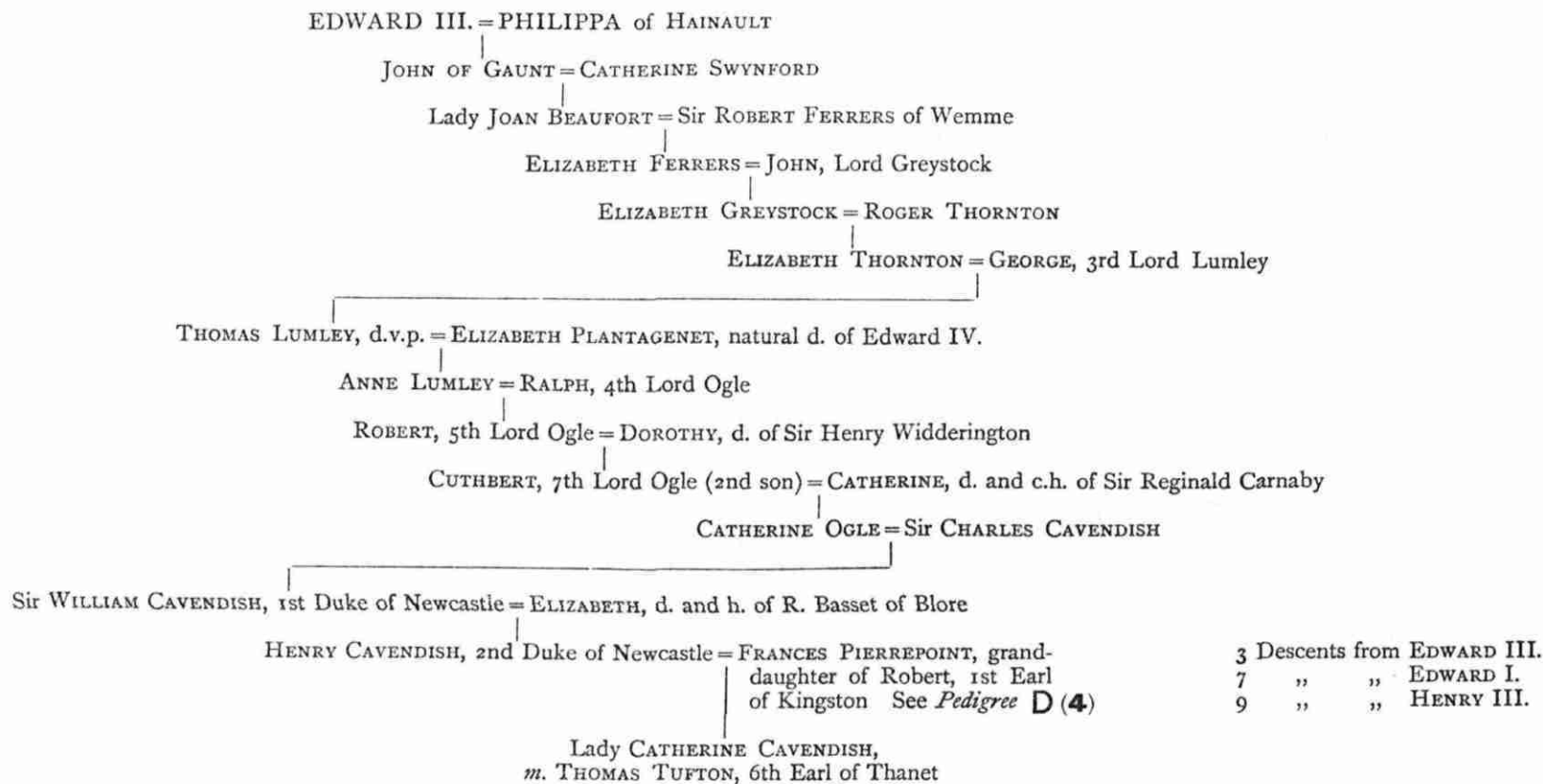


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 5 Descents from EDWARD I.
 8 Descents from HENRY III.

H

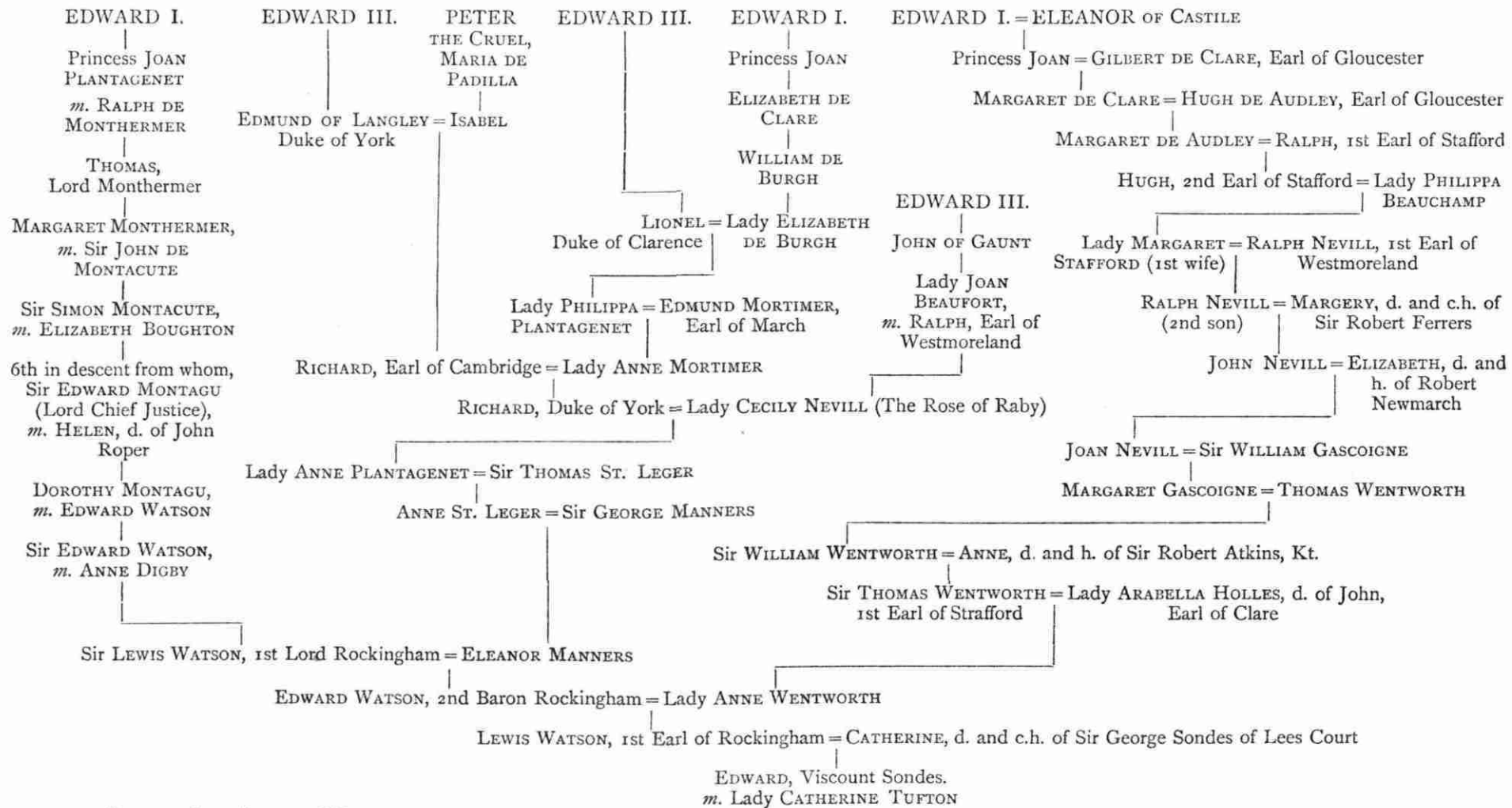


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16 Descents from HENRY III.



4 Descents from EDWARD III.
 8 Descents from EDWARD I.
 10 Descents from HENRY III.

3 Descents from EDWARD III.
 7 " " EDWARD I.
 9 " " HENRY III.



3 Descents from EDWARD III.
 6 Descents from EDWARD I.
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